THE SURVEY

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SO THEY SAY

. . . one of those deep, consecrated huddles that social workers go into.—*Frances Perkins, secretary of labor.*

Not only must starvation be stopped but idleness also.—*John Lovejoy Elliott, Ethical Culture Society, New York.*

All the pieces in the jig-saw puzzle called prosperity have been here all the time.—*General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA.*

The one perfect way to bring down relief costs is to provide real jobs for the unemployed.—*Homer Folks, New York.*

In my judgment we know precious little about the unemployed.—*Rev. John O'Grady, National Conference of Catholic Charities.*

No system of education can manufacture leaders as a factory does automobiles.—*Harold Willis Dodd, president, Princeton University.*

Leisure, even if paternalism provides it with healthy diversions, can still be used for worrying about money.—*William A. DeWitt, Detroit.*

Someone has said that you can't treat even an inferiority complex on an empty stomach.—*Edith M. Baker, St. Louis, in The Family.*

To become an expert criminal requires as much time and effort as to become a doctor of philosophy.—*J. Prentice Murphy, Philadelphia.*

Scientifically and mechanically this is an age of wonders. But . . . the arts are being driven into an arid wilderness.—*Ignace Jan Paderewski.*

There is no use enacting statutes to promote social justice unless you appropriate enough money to make them effective.—*Alfred E. Smith, New York.*

It is not written in the constitution but there is an inherent duty in the federal government to keep any citizen from starving.—*President Roosevelt.*

One cannot make up to children the health loss caused through no milk this year by feeding them cream next year.—*Grace Abbott, U. S. Children's Bureau.*

The people taking the real beating in this depression are the people on relief, and don't you forget it.—*Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator.*

The opportunist is happy when he is on the way while the realist is happy only when he has thought through where he is going.—*Benjamin Stolberg in Vanity Fair.*

Those who think that the long-meter doxology is the theme song of heaven honestly think that syncopated time leads to the gateway of hell.—*Charles Stelzle, New York.*

When social work proves itself the surveying corps rather than the wrecking crew it will have the public on its toes watching the proceedings.—*Harry Elmer Barnes, New York.*

The engineers have made business so efficient that nothing but a cultural advance will permit business to go on.—*David C. Coyle, New York, in National Catholic Charities Review.*

The one solid excuse for liberty is that it encourages men to think and experiment. But for that dictatorship would be a better form of government.—*M. E. Tracy in New York World-Telegram.*

It is one thing to hold that economics is subject to ethics in general, and quite another thing to apply ethical principles to particular economic practices.—*Mgr. John A. Ryan, Catholic University of America.*

A dinner-table may be often as good an instrument of liberal education as a conference room or a lecture-hall, and in my experience it is a good deal pleasanter than either.—*James Bryant Conant, president, Harvard University.*

Because we have put too many of our eggs in an industrial basket, we have too much omelet in depression. There are not eggs enough left for music, education, voluntary leisure and religion.—*Roscoe Lewis Ashley, Pasadena Junior College.*

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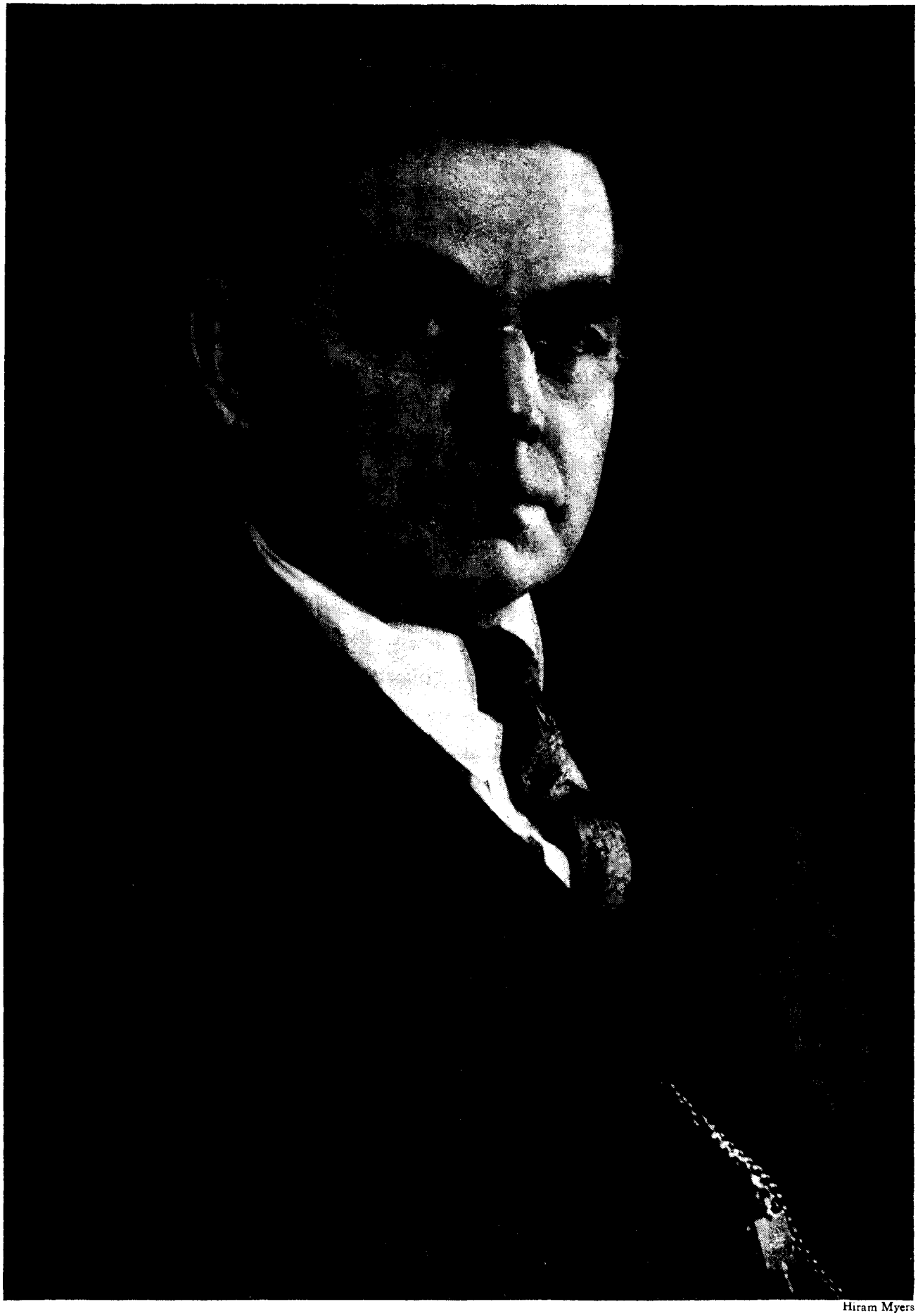

Hiram Myers

WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS

The man who found jobs for 95,228 men and women

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THE SURVEY

November
1933

Volume LXIX
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The Job-Line That Cost $28 Million

By WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS
Director the Emergency Work Bureau, New York City; Director Department of Family Welfare AICP

A PARLOR-GAME among social workers some years ago was to discuss what they would do if they had the disposition of $10 million. In the past three years the Emergency Work Bureau has disposed of almost $28 million and I am prepared to state that it has not been a parlor-game but a heart-breaking experience insupportable except as day-by-day we saw life made less difficult for many people, their courage renewed, their anxieties and sufferings allayed.

In the fall of 1930 the New York Emergency Unemployment Committee headed by Seward Prosser raised $9 million. The following year a similarly constituted committee with Harvey D. Gibson as chairman raised $19 million. In the fall of 1932 Mr. Gibson's committee raised $15 million. The total $43 million is, so far as I know, the largest relief fund ever raised by public subscription in time of peace. More than half of this fund, $28,368,000 was allocated by the committee, a planning as well as a fund-raising body, to the Emergency Work Bureau to provide jobs for men and women who wanted work. At the beginning of September 1933, when the committee ended its work, the Bureau had provided work and wages for 95,228 people. It was at this task that the staff of the Bureau labored for three crowded years that seem like ten.

It is an old story now how the Bureau put people to work; first, largely on city-owned properties and later into practically every non-profit agency in the city where work that could not be done on regular budgets was available. For three months before the Bureau opened we had been engaged in lining-up jobs particularly where large numbers of unskilled workers could be quickly and easily used, and in canvassing the possibilities in non-profit, community-serving agencies. At that time none of us thought very much about the artists, wood-carvers, musicians, all sorts of professional people who were later by their talents to add so much of value to these agencies. By the time the Bureau opened its doors public officials were ready to accept 10,000 men and private agencies were willing to try "the experiment" to the extent of 5000. Thus it will be seen that we did not start our venture without preparation for the beginning and for the gradual extension of the program which later found its way into some 3000 different community agencies. At no time did we experience difficulty in placing all the workers the budget allowed. The highest number of persons on the Bureau's payroll for any one day was 32,312, this on December 30, 1931. The top payroll for any one month was $1,875,000, this during the same month.

I shall never forget an incident of that first day and the man who became to me a symbol of the Work Bureau idea. The waiting line had gone in for interview. I had remained at the door to send in any late comers. In half an hour the first man who had gone in came out. As he swung through the door an onlooker called out, "Did you get a job?" Without stopping in his stride he waved his placement card and fairly shouted, "You're damn right I did. Going to work tomorrow." I shall never forget the sound, the triumph, of that man's voice.

The unhappy part of the program came when, through lack of funds, for no number of millions could meet the need, we were obliged to give a different answer, a tragic "No," to weary and disappointed thousands who thronged to our door.

Our policy was to treat all men alike. "Pull" availed nothing. Letters from political leaders, ministers or social workers, and about one man in ten was so armed, were unread. Every day when the waiting-room was filled one of us, mounted on a table, told the men that each would have the same chance, letter or no letter. This announce-

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ment always brought a roar of approval. It was the Bureau's policy from its first day to its last. It would, of course, be utterly to our discredit had it been otherwise.

It was decided that the Bureau should, so far as possible, use its funds for wages and not become known as another relief-giving agency. A working agreement with the family-welfare organizations of the city, which had received allotments from the total funds raised by the committee, provided that they would accept for care, from us, distress situations that could not be met by work relief.

However we were obliged practically from the first day to give emergency relief. Interviewers and investigators constantly found instances where not even carfare was available to get the man to and from work until his first pay day. In homes they sometimes found little or no food for that same week. They were given petty cash funds which were accounted for and replenished each week to meet these situations.

AS the months went by we encountered more and more situations where the Bureau's emergency fund became the little extra pull necessary to get a family started up-hill. What were the kind of hitches given? Loans to pay interest on mortgages where equities were large enough to be worth saving, cash to enable families to get out of living conditions that were unbearable, and to redeem winter clothing put into pawnshops in May and still there in January. Coal bins were filled and locks removed from gas and electric-light meters. Some separated families were brought together and many others saved from being separated. These things were not done without knowing the people. Yet they were done quickly once the acquaintance and facts were established. They were done for people who knew not and did not want to know the way to relief organizations, who could safely be given cash relief and left alone to spend it in their own best judgment, people who had looked after themselves heretofore and were capable of doing it still. To have compelled such people to fit into the routine relief procedure that is usually followed in the case of more or less chronic relief seekers would have been a grave injustice. At least 65 percent of those coming to the Bureau after the first few months were people of this order. It was but proper to meet them on their own high ground.

With the exception of perhaps a dozen persons the staff, headed by Raymond M. Houston in charge of the Men's Division and Ollie M. Randall in the Women's Division, was recruited from the ranks of the unemployed. Personnel directors, nurses, teachers, architects, engineers, accountants, cashiers, bookkeepers, collectors, executives, writers, became the Bureau's interviewers, investigators, clerks, bookkeepers, supervisors, timekeepers, paymasters.

Investigators and interviewers were instructed to get facts in friendly fashion, not to harry people about non-essentials or far distant relatives, to leave in the minds of the more reticent and diffident that what the Bureau had to offer was to them a right and not a favor. That there was failure in this at times, I know. It could not be otherwise when interviewers and investigators were rushed into the work at the rate of fifty a day, with only two or three days for instruction. Yet from the testimony that has come from many sources I believe that, with few exceptions the Bureau staff was controlled by the thought that courtesy and kindness are often as valuable as money. What the Bureau lacked in case-work technique was compensated for in part, I hope, by a technique of human relations.

As time went on and the city, state and federal relief program developed the Bureau found itself in the happy position of being able to fill some of the gaps which inevitably occur in so large an undertaking. Thus the Bureau, which for the first two years could not consider assisting single unattached men, was able to register and place 1500 of them, and in cooperation with the YMCA and YMHA to feed and lodge on a temporary basis a large number unfitted for the routines of the mass shelters. So too, in our second winter, we were able to make assistance to women a part of our program. This division dealing largely with single, "white collar" women for whom no relief organization recognized any responsibility developed a unique service in which we have all taken a special satisfaction. For weeks and weeks anywhere from 500 to 700 women came to our door daily. During its three years the Bureau had on its payroll a total of 25,065 women with 2028 more for whom it was responsible. This accounted for some $6,661,328 of our fund.

Another satisfying part of our work was the partnership accorded the Bureau in the programs of the public agencies. For instance during the first five months of the city work and relief bureaus we supplied their investigation, clerical and maintenance staffs; for two years we furnished a considerable part of the operating staff for the Mayor's Official Relief Committee and for the school-lunch program operated by the Board of Education in some twenty-four schools. It was always our purpose to make the Bureau helpful to other agencies engaged in work akin to our own. We were companions in arms.

I must resist the temptation to enlarge here on certain of the Bureau's activities which though relatively small were of great satisfaction. There were, for instance, the projects developed through the universities by which a wide variety of scientific research, translations, and laboratory experimentation served as work opportunities; there were the 300 men and 206 women trained and placed as recreation leaders in local agencies; the night school where old skills were kept fresh and new ones acquired, and, finally, the organization of unemployed musicians into orchestras and a band giving free concerts in various parts of the city.

THREE-YEARS experience taught us that the corner stone of a work-relief program is well-planned projects with work and material ready for the man when he reports for work. If men idle about through lack of such preparation to receive them they will come to think of their jobs as of no great importance. It seems to me that work relief should not be thought of primarily as a test of the worthiness of the applicant. It should be offered to him as a straight out answer to his request for work. He will prove his worthiness by his acceptance of and later his record on the job.

Another essential is constant and intelligent supervision. It should be of as high a quality as is given to any regular work. Without it there will be daily "headache." The agency receiving the workers may prefer and be able to supply that supervision. If not, then the agency supplying the workers must furnish it.

A third essential is timekeeping. Persons should be paid only for hours worked. Also there should be prompt paying of wages, preferably on the job. These functions, most

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certainly the latter, should be performed by men in the employ and under the control of the Work Bureau. The fact that our pay-cars traveled 700,272 miles during three years gives some idea of the extent of this part of our job.

The wages paid by the Bureau were sometimes called "carrying-on wages." They seemed more like "staggering on." Yet they were wages, and in that fact lay their virtue. I often wondered at the joy men showed when told they could go to work on the morrow. I had heard the story of their debts, rent owed, furniture and clothing in pawn, credit stopped at the grocery store. I wondered how they could carry on, even with the job assured. Yet so often the answer was "Just don't you mind that. Give me a job and I'll pull out of this myself someway."

This magic of a regular pay envelope, although small! It differs from a dole of grocery tickets and secondhand clothing, just as surely as the clear stream of water gushing from the rock into the sunlight, differs from the scum-covered pool that finds no outlet except as it sinks into the mud beneath.

I would not be misunderstood. I have been engaged in relief work for many years. The sick, the aged, the mentally incompetent do not belong in a work-relief program. To these should go relief and service in fullest possible measure. But to the able-bodied person, compelled to seek relief because of unemployment, work for a wage and not for a grocery ticket is the best answer.

We are still blundering our way along in relief with many of our government officials and some of our prominent social workers praying that we may be saved from the "shame" of anything like the English dole. Well, we have the American grocery-ticket dole which is certainly nothing to brag about. We seem to think it is cheaper. I doubt if it is cheaper in dollars and cents. I know that in what it has cost men's souls, in the depressing and humiliating burden it has laid on the spirits of our millions of unemployed American citizens it is as expensive a device as our vaunted American ingenuity has ever invented. In my opinion, shaped by a life time in social work, it is a cloud darkening the whole scene of American relief administration. That a man who has always managed his own life out of his own pay envelope cannot, when that pay envelope is withdrawn, be trusted with a five-dollar bill to buy the groceries for his family, is a conclusion to which I cannot and never will subscribe.

Of the nearly $28 million that went through the Emergency Work Bureau, 95.3 percent was expended for wages and 2.3 percent for direct relief including materials used for manufacturing garments in our sewing shops. Insurance, workmen's compensation and public liability added 1.2 percent. General expense of administration, of which the largest item was the transportation of paymasters and investigators, also came to 1.2 percent.

That is how we disposed of $28 million.

A Health Plan for the Nation

By JOHN A. KINGSBURY
Secretary Milbank Memorial Fund

IF, as President Roosevelt has said, "the state's paramount concern should be the health of its people," then, in our magnificent planning for an improved social and economic order, we have neglected something essential in the very basis of our future security—a well-considered plan of health conservation on a nation-wide scale. This failure should be faced honestly by leaders in medicine and public health. The President and the Congress should have placed before them a real plan of public health, large in vision, comprehensive in scope, effective as scientific knowledge and administrative experience can make it, and worth a considerable expenditure of money. It should include not merely the control of communicable diseases but the full use of all facilities for prevention of physical and mental impairments, medical and dental care, and social relief.

These services—preventive and curative—should be made available to all classes of the population in all communities, not merely to the rich and the indigent nor only in some localities or some areas. By whatever means that are most effective and acceptable, the services of private physicians and medical institutions should be coordinated with those of public health and welfare agencies. The costs of medical care should be defrayed from public funds whenever adequate service cannot be furnished by private facilities and paid for by those who need it; and some method of distributing the cost should be devised for the great mass of the population. All who render medical and related services should be adequately compensated. Effective integration of local, state and federal health functions is necessary. Federal aid to states on a considerable scale should be accepted as essential. The program must be national in scope. Three steps suggest themselves for immediate action:

1. The integration and coordination of all federal health activities under a single head in one department, to be accomplished at once under the President's direction with such advisers as he may choose.

2. The formulation, by the federal head of public-health activities, with the counsel of leaders in medicine, public health, and social welfare, of a national plan of public health and medical care, for consideration by the President and the Congress. Such a program should provide for: (a) coordination of federal, state and local functions and activities; (b) training of necessary administrative and scientific personnel; (c) setting up standards of efficient administration and evaluation of results; and (d) efficient use of federal, state and local funds according to needs as determined by health, not political, conditions.

3. Federal appropriations to supplement state and local funds for community health, for medical care of those unable to pay for it, for construction of necessary medical and health facilities where needed, and for education of personnel.

No further great advance in the conservation of health can be accomplished unless and until the concept of public health is broad enough to include not merely a limited number of protective measures such as the control of communicable diseases, but all preventive and curative medicine and education in hygiene, as well as efforts to increase the economic security of the people. No real success in translating this concept into action for the country as a whole is likely unless a national health plan is formulated.

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The AF of L and the New Deal

BY JOHN A. FITCH
New York School of Social Work

IT was in Washington, in the Willard Hotel which calls itself the "residence of Presidents," that the American Federation of Labor met in October for its fifty-third annual convention. Here, besides transacting much business of importance, the convention listened to speeches by distinguished civilians, NRA representatives, U. S. senators, and cabinet members. Once it left the hotel to find a convention hall large enough to provide a fit setting for an address by General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the NRA and once the delegates assembled in a park where the President of the United States addressed them as they dedicated a monument to their departed leader, Samuel Gompers.

There seemed to be some justification for this close association with the seats of the mighty for the Federation expects from now on to be a more powerful force than it ever has been before. Membership is rising at an unprecedented rate. President William Green announced on the eve of the convention that new members to the number of nearly a million and a half had come into the unions since the Federation books were closed for the fiscal year 1932–33 and that total membership is now close to four million, a figure reached only once before in the Federation's history —at the close of the post-war boom when the membership count was 79,000 over the four million mark.

This amazing growth is due, of course, to the protection thrown around organizing activity by the NRA. It creates a situation full of unanswered questions. Is dependence upon the NRA a continuing necessity? If so, how long will the NRA last? Will membership decline again if and when its supporting arm is removed? Does the new membership represent a hothouse growth anyway, bound to decline shortly, just as membership fell away after the peak year of 1920? Most important of all, assuming a permanent increase in membership and strength, what will the Federation do with it?

For all these questions, answers are lacking. It may be, however, that some inklings of an answer to the last question can be found in the proceedings of the October convention. What do those proceedings indicate as to outlook and purpose? An examination of the record reveals no significant change in policy or method. The convention re-elected its officers; it maintained its structure intact, rejecting proposals to enlarge the executive council. It proclaimed its continuing adherence to craft unionism by ordering the Brewery Workers Union—traditionally industrial in form—to give up its truckmen, engineers and firemen to their respective craft unions. And although it ended a controversy twenty years old by granting a charter to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, it exacted from them a similar price, and the Amalgamated comes in as a needle-trades organization practically undefiled by extra-craft appendages.

On the surface then, the AF of L maintains the status quo. It faces the great unknown with the same leadership, the same philosophy, the same slogans as before. But underneath the surface there are evidences of change.

The most important thing before the convention was the NRA and its implications as to the New Deal, and there was every indication that the leaders knew it. Between a third and half of the report of the executive council was devoted to this subject. Significant are some of the statements in the report:

> Industrial life is shifting from the practice of individualism under which it has developed thus far, to group control in the interest of all concerned.
>
> Industry is a living thing and cannot have two year's experience under any system without being definitely changed in its habits and procedures. The National Recovery Act marks a new industrial era in which we must deal with the problems of individual and social progress under controlling agencies.
>
> This convention, meeting at a crucial period in the history of this country has the opportunity and the responsibility for shaping policies of momentous importance.

Here is evidence of capacity to adapt to changed conditions. The whole convention showed a willing spirit, approaching eagerness, with respect to cooperation under the NRA. To be sure there were criticisms: hours specified in the codes are too long, minimum wages are too low; labor is not adequately represented in code-making and demands better representation. There were occasional belligerent outbursts on the floor against specific action or lack of action and once William Green, referring to the claim by a group of employers that the closed shop is illegal under the NRA spoke with an earnestness that was almost defiant: "That right has been conceded and recognized by the courts in all their decisions. We will not surrender that right, we will contend vigorously for the recognition of that right, and we will never yield in the acceptance of any interpretation that denies us that right."

BUT resolutions criticizing NRA policy and action were overwhelmingly voted down and the convention by a similar vote adopted a report on the NRA offered by the committee on resolutions which declared:

> . . . it is the avowed intention of the American trade-union movement as a whole to give unstinted support to the President of the United States in his great effort to lead the American people out of the pit of industrial depression into which they have fallen up to the sunlit heights of a renewed national prosperity. The President may rest assured of the whole-hearted support of the American Federation of Labor in his great undertaking.

The present attitude toward the NRA indicates a turning away from old theories. Samuel Gompers would have viewed the whole project with grave suspicion. He was a realist and probably he would have conformed, however reluctantly. But who can doubt what his reaction would have been to the speech of General Hugh S. Johnson at a regular session of the convention? The General told the convention that strikes are wholly unnecessary under the NRA and he intimated that they are illegal.

As to the relation of both employers' organizations and trade unions to the Government, he said significantly:

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A fully organized and unchecked industry could exploit and dominate a whole nation. A fully organized and unchecked labor could do exactly the same. There must be responsibility in each such organization. There must be a check on these great powers. Our government is government of the whole people. Its principal excuse for existence is protection of the whole people. These vast organizations of industry and labor must each be responsible to government and each must admit governmental participation and control. No industrial combination must be permitted to practice monopolistic oppression and exploitation. No labor combination must be permitted to paralyze a whole industry by the unchecked use of power. . . . The blue-print plan is thus simple enough to state. Organized industry and organized labor both responsible and both headed into governmental participation and absolute veto power—thus to permit the widest possible latitude of self-government, self-discipline, and complete cooperation but to check instantly any abuse of power at its very inception.

There could hardly be a statement of policy so completely opposite to the views of Samuel Gompers, and equally opposite to the traditional theory of the American Federation of Labor. But the convention took it in its stride. President Green thanked General Johnson for his "inspiring and instructive address." Two days later when the resolutions committed reported "unstinted support" of the NRA program, a delegate with some reputation for insurgency arose and denounced these passages in General Johnson's speech. Then the report of the committee was unanimously adopted. And the convention adjourned without a word of official action to indicate that it has not changed its position on compulsory arbitration.

There were sub-surface indications at the convention that many of the leaders are convinced that the future progress of organized labor is tightly bound up with the present trend toward governmental control of industry.

Some of them are so convinced of this that they would not oppose a very large measure of governmental control of unions, if thereby the success of the NRA were assured. It may be that it is a temporary attitude, but that some of the leaders at present are in no mood to resist the entrance of the government into the unions, is apparent.

Another example of what the leaders of the Gompers school would have called a "turning away from trade unionism" is the new attitude toward legislative control of hours of labor. The officially recorded attitude of the AF of L on this subject, established by vote of the convention, is one of opposition to the fixing of maximum working hours by legal enactment. Nevertheless, the Federation was active last winter in support of the Black 30-hour-week bill, and in the recent convention, a resolution was introduced asking for a 30-hour week by federal law—not through a regulation of interstate commerce but as a direct, compulsory measure. The committee handling this matter reported that it was "completely in accord with the principles" of the resolution but suggested that better results may be obtained under the codes. If that recourse should fail, the committee "strongly recommends that the resolution shall then be complied with to the fullest extent that is possible." This report was adopted unanimously.

Industrial unionism showed its head at this convention as it was inevitable it should. The Federation has been organizing workers in the basic industries into so-called federal unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These local unions are industrial in form, taking in many different crafts and thus they cut across the horizontal lines of the craft unions. Some of the big international unions have been up in arms about it. The Metal Trades Department in a convention held just before that of the Federation denounced the practice and ordered its delegates in the Federation convention to introduce a resolution condemning it. Other resolutions favorable to industrial unionism were introduced and the matter came up also in connection with the dispute over the jurisdictional rights of the brewery-workers union.

Curiously enough, despite all the opportunities for it, there was very little discussion of this increasingly important question. In the long debate over the right of the brewery workers to organize truckmen, firemen and engineers in breweries, the discussion did not get far beyond a squabble over per capita tax. There were the makings of a real debate when, in reporting on several resolutions dealing with industrial unionism, the resolutions committee was divided and majority and minority reports were presented. Before there could be discussion, however, the convention voted to refer the whole matter to the executive council with the request that a conference of the "interested international unions" be called at the earliest possible moment to consider the question involved.

IT would be easy to infer from this bare record of what occurred, that the Federation has moved very little, if at all, from its craft-union point of view. A closer examination of all the facts leads to the discovery that the leaders are aware that something must be done to meet the situation in the mass production industries. They are not certain just what should be done; they are very jealous of their jurisdictional rights, and the result is some confusion and apparent inconsistency. The metal-trades department, for example, which introduced the strongest resolution against the organization of industrial locals under direct Federation auspices has been on record for several years as favoring that type of organization in the automobile industry—waiving their jurisdictional claims. The majority report of the resolutions committee in the recent convention, while opposing any really significant change, recognized that "recent developments in our industrial and political life [the NIRA] with the great development of mass-production plants have presented new problems that must be recognized and dealt with." It is unlikely that the conference of international unions to be called by the executive council will do no more than ratify the policies of the eighties.

The bringing in of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers after twenty years of exile must be put down on the credit side of the account. It ends an unnecessary and deplorable rift and adds to the counsels of the Federation some of the wisest leaders and ablest strategists in the labor movement. At the opposite end of the scale was the action regarding racketeering in unions—a subject that the convention treated with platitudes, the delegates relieving their indignation over this matter by expunging from the record a badly worded, somewhat intemperate but basically truthful statement on the subject, offered in the form of a resolution.

It was a curious and unusual convention in many ways. The record is not all that could have been desired in the present crisis. There was much indecision when positive action might have been expected; lip service was rendered to outworn ideas and slogans. On the other hand, there were tentative gropings toward constructive statesmanship. It is upon this last that the immediate future of organized labor depends.

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Children Must Live Their Own Lives

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

What shall the home visitor do about:

The unemployed son of the house who brings home an unemployed bride?

The girl who holds out her slender earnings from the family budget and takes title to a cheap fur coat the day the family is dispossessed?

The able-bodied youth who refused to go to a reforestation camp and who has since kept himself in cigarettes by bartering the tidbits of the family grocery order?

The mother who persistently and successfully connives to swap essentials of the food order for cream to satisfy the "weak stummick" of her 200-pound son?

The mother who supports her stalwart eldest in his refusal to take a job that requires him to get up at six o'clock in the morning?

JUST the way the telephone rang warned Miss Bailey of bad news. And yet, could such a joyous "'Scuse me, Miss!" be a forerunner? "It's Miz Muller, an' I spend a whole nickel to tell you the news. My big boy Adolf gave us big surprise. A wife! Ja, ja, a wife. A lofely girl. She ain't got no job poor thing, an' you know about my Adolf, such bad luck, poor boy. But, my Got how they lof each other. An' now," interlude of giggling, "maybe some day I get to be *grossmama*."

By the time Miss Bailey had noncommittally wished everybody good luck she had found the Muller's card. Husband deserted . . . five children headed by Adolf aged twenty . . . relief off and on for three years,—mostly on, occasionally off when Adolf picked up garage jobs, or Mrs. Muller got a little cleaning work. No security, no anything. And now, a bride—and everybody happy. What a world!

Before she could write herself a reminder to speak to the Muller's home visitor in burst that young woman herself, fire in her eye. "Wa-ait a minute," Miss Bailey stopped her. "If it's about Adolf Muller I know it already and I think it's just as unreasonable as you do."

"Well, I'm going over there this minute, and what I'm going to tell that Adolf! I don't care if he has been a good son. This is just too much. And if they think they're going to get their grocery order increased for this hussy they've another guess coming."

"Is she a hussy? Do you know her?" put in Miss Bailey mildly.

"Never laid eyes on her. But it stands to reason, doesn't it?"

"I don't know. So few things stand to reason these days. Maybe she's just a girl who has grown up in the depression, like Adolf. I remember what Jane Addams said, 'Young people who have grown to thinking years since 1929 believe that things will go on as they are and they are hopeless and bewildered.' I don't believe we can blame them very much if they begin to snatch at life. Do you?"

"But Miss Bailey, would you really increase the grocery order?"

"I don't know. I might. I'd find out more about it first. Perhaps the girl's family is on relief in another district, and one order can be reduced as the other is increased. But let's get the facts first, and let's remember that while the Muller's economic life has been out of joint their emotional life has gone along naturally. Adolf has been brought up to expect to marry at twenty or twenty-one. He's all ready for it. His mother is all set for a grandchild. It's rather nice isn't it, that in such a situation as this they can all be so happy. There's something so normal about it, even if it isn't sensible. Life just does go on."

The younger woman turned to go, but Miss Bailey had not finished.

"I remember a young couple—it was my first year in case work—they had been married a year, no children. He had no job and the only way their families would help was to take them back, but separately. I used the power I had to make them go—and I was terribly wrong. Let's not use our power now to spoil what may be the salvation of Adolf,—just the incentive he needs—though I shouldn't have prescribed it. And even if the girl is just a tiny bit hussy, that's not our trouble. We don't have to live with her."

People with fixed ideas on the duties of children are having some rude shocks these days when every once in a while a girl or boy weighted down by the hopelessness of the home situation, reaches out and snatches at something to make life more endurable to him. The wandering young people of the road are recruited in part from those who have escaped from family burdens too heavy for them. More often the rebellion comes in the form of personal indulgences which spell disillusion and irritation to those who are always sure of "what I would do in his place."

"YOUNG people are more and more restless as the depression drags on," says the supervisor of a big city district who for three years has watched the gradual emotional ferment that relief as a way of life engenders. "The sense of duty of girls and boys whose slender earnings are swallowed up by their families' necessities is beginning to wear down. 'What am I getting out of it?' they ask. 'Three meals a day, if you want to call them that, and a dispossess at the end of the month. I'm willing to work, and I'm sorry for Pop and Mom, but gosh, is it going to be like this all my life?'

"We are finding that we cannot put too much pressure on young people to pool all their earnings in the family budget. They just won't stand it. They either rebel or else lose the incentive to work and quit. We had one girl whose nine dollars a week was for three years the only income of a family of five. We helped a little. Then a widowed sister and her baby came along and we put in a small regular grocery order. But the girl quit. We talked to her as sympathetically as we knew how but she was completely

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beaten. All she would say was, "Oh, what's the use anyway?"

"Then we had another girl whose earnings were supposed to pay the rent, and everything but the food for a family of six. We weren't just satisfied with the way things were going—but you know how it is these days, the workers have so many families to visit. Then, one cold day, word came that the family was dispossessed. The worker came back fairly boiling over. The girl, the one earner in the family, had strolled in on the proceedings all done up in a new fur coat.

"I had the girl in here that night, fur coat and all, to talk it over. She was pretty sulky at first, but when she found that we weren't disposed to eat her alive she finally talked. It seems that her boy friend had invited her to a football game. He was a very grand boy friend and she was none too sure of him. The family had been dispossessed before—that didn't represent very much to her. But the boy friend, and the coat apparently would make her status with him secure, was her only hope of escape from what seemed to her a life sentence. Her story and her surprise at our willingness to listen and not scold, showed us what poor case work we had been doing. We had taken no account whatever of that girl as a human being. The upshot of it was that we worked out with her a new budget for the family which left her with responsibility but not an unendurable burden. The fur coat? Of course she kept it. The payments were part of the budget. And what's more, she got her man.

"We have a diamond-ring in one of our families, such a little bit of a diamond, but it has a whole tenement-house by the ears. It belongs to a young widow forced to return to her family, none of them 'in work.' If that little ring has been reported to us once it's been reported a dozen times. It's gotten to be as big as the Kohinoor. The girl is bound to keep it and the neighbors are bound she shall sell it. Fortunately we have a worker on the case who realizes that the ring, which the family would eat up in a week, is to the girl the symbol of her whole emotional life, of the married status and of an independence which she once had and may have again. She still has her diamond, thank goodness, but a tigress defending its young has nothing on her."

But the divine right of youth to some degree of self-expression becomes sullied sometimes by what bears the marks of just plain selfishness. Doting mothers, as every one knows, can ruin children whatever their walk in life, and when dotingness is mixed with relief the home visitor, be she ever so objective, is apt to get into family situations that strain her patience.

"Mother love is fearful and wonderful," said the supervisor of a city district with a large foreign-speaking element, "and it came out in its full glory when the boys were recruited for the reforestation camps. We didn't blame the boys who refused to go—it was the mothers who wouldn't reason an inch, just wailed, 'My Abie can't stand wet feet,' or, 'My Carlo don't want to leave his mama, do you Carlino?' One of our workers came in the other day ready to commit mayhem or something because she had discovered that some Abie who couldn't leave his mama was keeping himself in cigarettes by trading off the jam and oranges from the food order, and that some mama had been for weeks conniving with the grocer to swap parts of the food order for cream for the 'weak stummick' of her 200-pound Carlo. Well there just wasn't anything we could do about it. In our hurried contacts we can't make over the mamas and the Abies and the Carlos of this world. Maybe Carlo does have a 'weak stummick'—we haven't time to find out. And probably Abie's cigarettes bring a peace to the household that is worth the tidbits they cost. Anyway the families have to work these things out for themselves. We can't do it for them."

SELFISH sons and doting mamas would be a comparatively simple problem of relief discipline were it not for others in the family.

"We have to consider the whole family and its needs, not just one spoiled member," said a supervisor in a midwestern city, "and we must remember the constant factor of family loyalties. If a family thinks we're picking on one of them, no matter how much they pick themselves, they stand as a block against our every effort. I remember when we landed a job for Mrs. Arden's oldest, Wullie she called him. It wasn't such a wonderful job, he had to get up at six in the morning for it, but a lot better than nothing. And would Wullie take it? He would not, nor would his mother turn a hand to make him. Said Wullie always had a headache if he got up before eight. We felt there was more back of it than that, but the whole family turned on us and we could never get an explanation. Of course if it had been just Wullie and his mother we would have let them figure out a way of living without us. But there was a half-blind father and four younger children, and we couldn't punish them by cutting off the food order, could we? Even to reduce it by Wullie's share would have hurt them more than it hurt Wullie. But some day a nine-to-five job will come along and then we'll have something to say to Mr. Wullie. But I wonder if there'll be anything we can really do about it even then."

Social workers to whom mass relief has brought abundant evidence of the infinite variability of human nature are agreed that if there is one thing this old world needs more than economic security it is grown-up emotions. The long ordeals of unemployment and relief have revealed a world of family solidarity and devotion but they have shown up too many sins of undiscipline and unreason. "What we need to do as soon as we get the depression attended to," say the social workers, "is to train up a whole new generation of parents who will neither exploit nor pamper their young. But just now there is very little we can do about parent-child relationships except to be as understanding as God gives us to be and to let them alone."

HOW relief workers relatively untrained and burdened with excessive case loads, deal with new situations which mass relief has brought, how supervisors guide them to just and discriminating decisions, is the subject of this series of articles drawn from the day-by-day experience of workers close to the job. The predicaments are all bona fide. For the discussion The Survey is indebted to experienced supervisors all over the country. The eight preceding articles are now available in a pamphlet, Miss Bailey Says . . . (see inside front cover). Other articles will follow. Next month: When Hidden Resources Turn Up.

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"The Reform of the Social Order"

FROM behind the rare perfection of organization and the ceremonies of great dignity and beauty which attended the meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Charities in New York, October 1–4, went out an impetus to social action of such strength and virility as to leave no doubt of the influence it will exert on large areas of American social thinking. All through the meeting, in every session where the clergy, the religious, the laymen and the professional social workers joined minds, there was evident a forthright facing of the fundamentals of social justice, a will to put first things first. To social workers its general immediate significance lay in the evidence, abundantly manifest to this observer, that the Catholic Church in the United States is now prepared to yield its hesitations and to practice, in the far-flung expression of its ancient philosophy of Christian charity, the methodology of modern social work.

It was incontestably a great meeting. In its registration, numbering 4360, were counted most of the archbishops and bishops who, with the four cardinals, constitute the American hierarchy, the religious of many orders, laymen of great position and influence in American life and the flower of the growing body of Catholic clerical and professional social workers. A solemn pontifical mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, a ceremony unsurpassed for brilliance in the history of that edifice, in which six thousand persons participated, opened the Conference. A dinner for thirty-five hundred, where the President of the United States, a Prince of the Catholic Church and scores of dignitaries of church and state bowed together for the Papal benediction, closed it.

Between these two extremes of spiritual and mundane pomp and pageantry lay three days of close and earnest discussion of the immediate problems of social work and the impact of changing conditions on its practice by Catholic institutions. The limitations of this brief review preclude quotations and summaries of papers and addresses which would indicate the progressive and realistic flavor of these discussions. A handful of titles must tell the story: Mental Health Considerations in a Child Placement Program; Getting Medical Information in Terms Meaningful to the Social Worker; Distinctive Qualifications Demanded for Child Care; Offsetting the Lure of the Road for Unemployed Boys and Girls; The Real Use of Community Social Resources in Hospital Organization; Community Resources and Case Work Programs; Present Economic Objectives of the Nursing Profession; Effects of Depression on the Mental Health of the Family; National Trends in Relief—and so on.

In these programs, as in those of the general sessions, the participants were not limited to those of Catholic faith. The program was built on the nature of the contribution which the individual was qualified to make—be he Catholic, Protestant or Jew. The underlying philosophy would take care of itself, but for methodology the program-makers reached out for the best wherever they could find it.

An intensive all-day session of some one hundred diocesan directors of Catholic charities was held in advance of the formal opening of the Conference. Their deliberations, close in to realities, centered around the administration of Catholic agencies in the present situation of social work and the stimulation of group thinking in the furtherance of social legislation. From that session emanated many strong currents that showed themselves in the general discussions of the Conference. From it came a formal statement of great significance, a charter of Catholic action if you like, which, it may be presumed, has all the force of governing policies. "Catholic Charities," it says, "cannot be satisfied merely with the alleviation of human suffering and want," but must "assume leadership in working for a new industrial order in which the rights of the wage-earner will be more fully protected."

Resting on the premise that "all persons who are capable of doing reasonably satisfactory work have a right to a living wage . . . to decent housing . . . to protection against the hazards of unemployment, accidents, sickness and old age . . ." Catholic Charities pledges itself:

> to join with other agencies, local, state and national, in pressing upon government its responsibility to the victims of the unemployment that has deprived individuals and families of the means of livelihood. Government has a fundamental duty to prevent human suffering. We must emphasize this responsibility not only during the depression but also in periods of prosperity. . . .
>
> We insist that government not only assume its responsibilities toward those in distress but that it discharge them according to the best modern standards. We need trained executives and trained workers in public welfare as much as in any other form of public work. . . .

Coincident with the meeting of the Conference, its nineteenth by the way, occurred the celebration of the centenary of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the works of which have for a hundred years constituted the charitable expression of the Catholic layman. Various sessions, all largely attended, were devoted to the concerns of the Society with tributes to its founder, Frederic Ozanan, reviews of its past and visionings of its future services.

THE organization of the Conference was so smooth and subtle as to leave no awareness of organization, which, this commentator submits, is the highest test of organization. The schedule of meetings was simplified and the program sharply focused. Meetings did not step on each other. The divisional programs were fewer and better. The drive and pressure which often takes the heart out of the stoutest conference-goer was notably absent. Moreover the Conference delivered its program exactly as promised,—there were no last minute failures of prominent speakers "unavoidably detained" elsewhere. Even the President of the United States kept the promise made long before his inauguration. Besides that, it was a planned program that stayed planned. Speakers assigned a subject within a topic stuck to their assigned ground so that each discussion was comprehensive without being repetitious. The organization of the press service, quite apart from the news value of big names and the implications of the influence of the Catholic Church, was a golden example of how it can be done.

Behind the glamorous array of dignitaries and the suavities of organization, yielding precedence always to those of higher rank in the Church, moved constantly the modest figure of Monsignor Robert F. Keegan, president

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of the Conference and secretary for charities to Cardinal Hayes. To his competence, rooted in spiritual conviction and tested by long practical experience, the Conference owed its quality. He will tell you that it could not have happened without the Cardinal—and perhaps it couldn't—and that behind it all lay the philosophy and the incentive of the Papal encyclical, Quadragesimo Anno, from which the Conference took its text:

> In order that what has been well begun may be rendered stable, that what has not yet been accomplished may now be achieved, and that still richer and brighter blessings may descend upon mankind, two things are necessary: the reform of the social order and the correction of morals.

In view of the interpretation of this pronouncement at the New York meeting, in view of the urge that went from that meeting to every Catholic diocese in the United States and thence to every Catholic social agency, a rereading of that significant and historic document by everyone concerned with the implementation of social work for social progress would seem to be timely and well advised. G. S.

How the Other Half Lives on Relief

By A HENRY STREET VISITING NURSE

MRS. W is a young Jewish mother whose bursts of generosity and ever-fresh interest are by way of making life a burden to her. She belongs to more societies than she can attend—though still hopeful of joining new ones. Just now she is busily collecting a first-hand acquaintance with the hospital clinics of the city; and, since she continues to have swollen feet and an indefinite discomfort in the abdominal region, is in a fair way of learning to know them all. So and so tells her of some hospital which is the best yet, promptly she drops her last appointment, and rushes to the new place—along with a new address. Nor will hours upon hours of waiting discourage her. Always hopeful, she awaits that tomorrow, which will provide her husband with a steady job, make fine people of her children, and return to her a once robust physique. In the meantime, she proposes to hold herself in readiness for whatever happening may come her way.

And plenty seems to be happening in a house which belongs to that category of tenements where practically every family is dependent upon the city for help and some party is always on the point of moving in or in the process of being thrown out.

"Sure Miss," the woman repeats heartily, thus permitting herself to be drawn away from the subject of her own state of health. "My children—may God bless them—I want that they should grow up right. I ain't got no use for them smart alecks; though one o' them stage guys come here and says that I should let my Florie go an' he'd make a dancer of her. She's got the eyes, he says. But I says no, because of what you said about her not having no more excitement when she had that spell, and that I should give her a chance to grow up first. My father—may he rest in peace—he said we ain't none of us perfect."

Here a wave of the hand seems to indicate the chair in which her younger brother appears to be dozing by the window, and the woman continues.

"He ain't quite right, you know. Sells papers. Married a half-wit too. I hope they don't have no children! They come here because"—and the nurse becomes suddenly uncomfortably aware of a pair of eyes which stare fixedly at her from the direction of the kitchen. "Yeah, that's her!" The woman confirms the unvoiced question cheerily then goes on, "They come here because my stepmother, she can't stand 'em! They sleep in her house, and come here in the daytime. What can I do?" She shrugs resignedly, but almost at once brightens again to inquire rather eagerly: "Isn't that a nice young lady that's staying with us? You know, the one you sent to the clinic because she had that pain in her side. Sure they operated. Took her appendick out! They said she was lucky the nurse sent her in when she did. Well, she come home las' night, so I sent for you."

The nurse enters the room indicated, then proceeds with her routine visit on the patient, an attractive young woman.

"Am I O. K.?" The girl smiles at the visitor, then at her hostess. "Mrs. W"—here the patient begins to speak breathlessly like a child—"she's been a mother to me! She makes a nice home for me. God will reward her! First I had a job, was paying $5 per week, but now I ain't been working for months. She keeps me just the same. God," the girl adds with a conviction which sounds almost akin to swearing, "God will reward her!"

"Why shouldn't I?" Mrs. W's voice rings surprised, then challenging, "Can you turn a girl out, times being what they are? When she makes again, she will give me. See them nice drapes and cushions? She made them. Has a nice fellow too!" The older woman looks proud, but the pale face on the pillow only continues to echo its own words ". . . she's been a mother to me. God will reward her—an' me an orphan! There was three of us kids left. My brother-in-law he says, 'you come to me an' I'll take care of you,' and I says, 'if I'm to come, you gotta take the other kids too.' He says, 'no, I want only you!' So we had to go to strangers. Mrs. W took me. God will reward her!"

Back in the outer room, the older woman permits herself some anxiety. The Emergency Home Relief is supplying only enough for food these days—the husband is still running around all day looking for work—the children are jumpy and undernourished—the one approaching puberty has had another spell. . . . The nurse notes this; explains that; makes out refer slips; scolds the mother for changing the clinics so often; suggests country air for the biggish girl . . .

A neighbor bursts in shouting, "The dummy is beating her mother again!" The women rush out. One hears faint cries, vehement grunts and shouts—then quiet. Presently they return, followed by the enraged deaf-mute who evidently lives next door. This one is still shaking a powerful fist, and glaring so threateningly that the nurse begins to retreat involuntarily. "Don't mind her Miss." Mrs. W tries to speak reassuringly although at the same time indulging in some pretty pugnacious gesturing herself, then yells, "Get out!" at the intruder. It develops that the

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whole house is afraid of "the dummy"—including the landlord. All excepting Mrs. W. "I'm afraid too," she confides behind-hand, "but we gotta get that old grandma away from her before she kills her. Can't you do somethin' nurse?" The nurse promises to call the Jewish Charities.

But now there arises a sound outside as of heavy objects being propelled down the stairway. This time the women merely nod at one another knowingly. One jerks her head towards the door, by way of enlightening the astonished nurse and says casually, "Them's the Baalams being thrown out again!"

"But, whatever will they do now?" the one in uniform enquires earnestly.

"Oh, we ain't worryin' about them," comes the laconic answer, "he belongs to the L. I. D." The nurse continues to look blank, so further information is at once forthcoming: "That's 'the League for Industrial Democracy'. The C. P. will put them things right back again, you'll see."

"The C. P.?"

"Sure," the neighbor is becoming impatient. "Don't you know? That's 'the Communist Party.' They stand back of all that's enrolled with the I. L. D."

"The I. L. D.?" The nurse looks more mystified than ever; so much so in fact, that while the other one continues her interpretation of the last initials as standing for "the International Labor Defense," Mrs. W also feels called upon to explain things. "You see, Miss," she gestures extenuatingly, "you can't blame poor people for trying to help themselves."

At this moment the screech of a rapidly approaching siren floats up through the open window.

"Them's the cops!" both women prepare hastily to dash down the stairway. The nurse hurries down the stairs too, but her eyes are anxiously fastened upon her watch now.

Instead of a police wagon, however, an ambulance is seen arriving right into the midst of the yelling family, with their evicted tables, chairs, bedding, scattered about them. Someone grabs the nurse by the elbow, she turns around to gaze into the old drawn face of a young woman.

"Come down to see my child, Miss! that ambulance is here to get her. Oh, what shall I do?" They descend the damp cellar steps. "She's got St. Vitus' Dance."

At last the nurse sees the child safely within the ambulance. Ye gods, the time! She hurries down the street pursued by Mrs. W's carrying voice: "When will you be back, Miss?"

Eating the Surplus

HOW definitely the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is geared to the national recovery program has been emphasized in recent weeks by its spectacular entrance into the field of direct commodity distribution.

It started when the Agricultural Adjustment Administration found itself with a large supply of pork which it hesitated to dump into the rendering tanks while millions of hungry unemployed were getting little or no meat (see The Survey, October 1933, pp. 354 and 360). When FERA agreed to the request to distribute this pork as supplemental relief a whole new vista of Recovery procedure was opened. If one food surplus could thus be so neatly disposed of, why not others? Surpluses hanging over the market were preventing the much desired rise in farm prices to which the administration is so ardently committed. Inflationists from the West and Southwest were demanding immediate results. The AAA machinery for financing removal of surpluses through processing taxes and by direct governmental purchase was standing ready for use. The old anomaly of "criminal waste in the destruction of commodities so badly needed by the unemployed" had been eliminated. Almost as a by-product of the government's price-sustaining activities the solution to the paradox of "starving in the midst of plenty" had been found.

Once the import of these circumstances had been grasped, the government plunged with vigor into the task of applying the principles on a broad front. State administrations were notified to stand by for developments and were asked for their potential usage of dairy products, meat, fruits, vegetables, cereals, cod-liver oil and coal. Clothing distribution was suggested as another possibility.

The AAA could handle some but not all of these purchases through its financing set-up. Broader instrumentality was needed to buy the others and to work out the many problems involved, so the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation was created. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, is its president. FERA funds are being diverted to its account to purchase those surpluses which the AAA finds to be without its jurisdiction. By this joint financing, it is anticipated that from $175 to $200 million will be made available to the FSRC in the next few months.

If the beneficial effects on farm prices are to be attained, all FSRC purchases must be for distribution *supplemental to* and not *in lieu of* other local, state and federal relief. Mr. Hopkins has repeatedly stressed this fundamental requirement and insists that it be observed. Individual FERA grants to states will not be reduced because of the diversion of relief funds to the FSRC, in an amount estimated at present at $75 million. The only effect of this diversion will be to exhaust the total federal relief fund at an earlier date than would otherwise have been the case.

Until the new plan has been in operation for a while, it will be impossible to know how greatly the level of relief adequacy will be lifted through these supplemental grants. It is conceivable that in some commodity classifications the supplemental relief may be sufficient to force a modification of the local relief orders, if individual surpluses are not to be piled up on housewives' shelves. Such modification would, it is believed, be in the direction of greater use of cash in local relief.

Another question arises over the possible encouragement which the new plan will give to the establishment of commissaries. The FERA is recommending that localities do not rush into commissaries, but instead make every effort to prevail upon local retailers to serve as channels for this supplemental distribution. To pave the way for this, an agreement was reached in October with the national association of grocers pledging cooperation on a nonprofit basis. Beef, butter, apples and wheat were the first commodities purchased under the new plan.—R. H. K.

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THE COMMON WELFARE

The Price of Health

THE fallacy of averages cloaks the meaning of the fact when the American Public Health Association announces, as the result of a survey of representative states and cities, that public-health appropriations in 1933 have dropped 17 percent from expenditures of 1931. In the first place expenditures, by and large, of 1931 or 1929 or any other year never have been sufficient to put into economic effect our ability to save life and prevent disease by public-health measures. In the second, some 1933 appropriations exist only on paper, because the money isn't there to translate them first to cash and then to work. In the third place the average covers up the adversity of a state like North Dakota, which has reduced its state health appropriation by 77 percent, or a city like Canton, Ohio, where the cut was 47 percent. In general the states and cities which have made the larger cuts have been those least able to pare budgets already highly inadequate. Those with previously good organizations seem to have learned the value of public-health work and been able and willing to hold on to the greater part of what they had.

Reporting these facts at the recent annual meeting of the Association, the Committee on Stabilization of Health Department Budgets urged that the first step be an effort to get back from the present average of about 70 cents per capita per year for public-health work to the $1 we used to have in 1930, and that thereafter every encouragement be given to the $2 standard set by the Association as the mark of capacity for efficient work. It is urged in the meantime that the federal government be asked to aid crippled state and local health services through relief or other special appropriations so that health departments can be kept in good working order. Finally the Committee urged that the Association work in every way with other national organizations to maintain the health work of the private agencies at their previous levels. Reductions of public-health appropriations has thrown enormous burdens on visiting-nurse associations, private-health centers, clinics and the like. Through community chests and other means, "these organizations merit public support as they never have before."

Bread and Milk for the Children

SPEAKERS at the Child Health Recovery Conference (see The Survey, October, p. 349) differed as to methods of spotting malnourished children and as to the meaning to be read into reports of increased malnutrition, but they were at one in the view voiced by Dr. Haven Emerson: "We have an immediate and serious job—to see that bread, milk and other good foods get to the children that have not enough of them now." What was true of pre-depression days is even more bitterly true in homes, groups and whole communities where the blow has been heavy. At that conference Dr. Samuel McC. Hamill spoke of the impression among workers in Pennsylvania's child-health program that children whose families are receiving relief may be actually better off in nutrition than those whose families are just on the borderline. Perhaps evidence to this effect may be gathered from the preliminary findings just reported by the United States Public Health Service and the Milbank Memorial Fund. Surveying nearly 4500 families in Birmingham, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Syracuse and Greenville, S. C., this study found that the rate of disabling illness during the spring quarter of 1933 was 46 percent higher among the families of the unemployed than among those with full-time workers; it was 28 percent higher among the families whose workers had part-time jobs than among the full-time group. The highest sickness rate was found among families who had been in reasonably comfortable circumstances in 1929 but had fallen into poverty by 1932: their rate was 55 percent higher than that of their more fortunate neighbors who had been on a par with them economically in the good days and had managed to escape subsequent poverty. Those who were poor in 1929 had a lower rate of illness than those who had been sliding down the economic ladder. The findings were similar for the families surveyed in each of these five industrial cities. Facts such as these underscore the aim which the Children's Bureau urges for concerted and immediate action—that in one way and another food be gotten through to families in sufficient measure to safeguard at least the children.

To Chest or Not to Chest

NEITHER fish, flesh nor good red herring is the money-raising situation in those three giants of noncommunity-chest cities, Boston, Chicago and New York. Steadily inhospitable to the plan of a community chest, they have been jockeyed by circumstance into positions where they have neither the game nor the name but a money-raising hybrid with many of the worst features of both chest and individual-agency solicitation.

Boston found it necessary last year to organize an emergency campaign for $5 million to shore-up the sagging budgets of 113 private agencies which later resumed solicitation among their own contributors with their "takings" counted against their campaign quotas. Although only $2,830,143 was raised, the same citizens' committee is now inviting the agencies to join another "emergency" campaign in January.

Chicago was led up to a general joint campaign by its early unemployment-relief campaigns before public funds came on the scene. This year its citizens' organization, calling itself the Community Fund for Allied Chicago Charities, will attempt to raise $4 million for ninety-nine agencies with total budgetary requirements of $11,420,000. Meantime the agencies must maintain their earnings at $4,590,000, their income from endowment at $840,000 and must raise $1,990,000 from their regular contributors.

In New York eleven family-welfare societies and the Salvation Army have joined in an effort to fill the aching void left by the defunct Gibson Committee, which last year allocated $4 million to their unemployment overload. At the same time the Child Welfare League of America and six local child-placing agencies are engaged in what they call the Children's Crusade for $400,000, the Jewish Federation is out for $4,200,000 for its ninety-one constituent

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agencies, and the New York YWCA for $220,000 for its ten and the Brooklyn YWCA for $90,000 for its seven branches. Thus New York is being asked, these early November days, for $8,910,000, with the United Hospital Fund, the Red Cross roll-call and the Christmas-seal sale making preliminary gestures and all the other precincts yet to be heard from.

The action of the family societies and the children's agencies looks like a step, perhaps unintentional, toward the functional chest which some people offer as the answer to New York's confusion and competition in money-raising. But unrelated as it seems to be to the whole social program it may bring more and not less confusion to the public and a serious dilemma if not a crisis to agencies not aboard any bandwagon. What, for instance, will happen to the finances of such vital community services as visiting nurses, settlements and boys' clubs? Of course they can form little chests of their own. No one will stop them. But if all this barges along without unified and purposeful planning, what price competition then?

No one holds that the community-chest plan is perfect for the largest cities or discounts the difficulties of organization and operation in, for instance, New York where the seven hundred agencies affiliated with the Welfare Council represent little more than half of the number that appeal to the public for funds. But where is the trial-and-error method leading and what will these cities do when they can no longer call it an emergency? Will they go back to individual-agency solicitation and devil take the hindmost, or will they come out with some sort of central collection agency pulled together without benefit of the accumulated years of community-chest experience?

Public Housing at Last?

"ICKES Corporation to Rebuild Slums. Starting with large sum, probably $200 million, it plans wide program. Will rent or sell homes. Proposes in next few months to promote understanding of housing in twenty cities." These recent headlines in a New York daily tell their own exciting story. Up to date comparatively few cities as such have made any move, perhaps because of lack of legal power, to take advantage of federal financial aid possible under the Recovery Act to clear slum areas or promote low-cost housing projects. So the mountain is coming to Mohammed.

To which end the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation has been incorporated, following upon the experience of the last three months, which according to Secretary Ickes, "indicates clearly that we may not depend upon private enterprise or limited-dividend corporations to initiate comprehensive low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects."

The new corporation will function as a subsidiary of the PWA "constructing, reconstructing, altering and repairing of low-cost housing projects or slum-clearance projects, apartment houses, homes and structures of every nature and kind." It may even equip, furnish, operate, manage and maintain houses and buildings of any nature. The plan is to produce admirable but extremely simple housing at rentals never before attained—planned purposely so as not to compete with existing housing of good character.

Let not those who fear that the federal government is going too far worry that the powers-that-be are anxious to impose their power on smaller governmental units. Quite the contrary. At a recent meeting in New York City, Robert D. Kohn urged that in every municipality where such a group does not already exist a movement to better housing be launched by a body of citizens who realize that action must eventually be guided by a state, county or municipal authority, urging further that proper legislative action be taken for the establishment of such authorities.

Created as a result of Mr. Kohn's inspiration such a civic body is in the process of formation in New York. It is to be hoped that it will make a real beginning in slum clearance with the cooperation of the PWA, that by the time the legislature meets in January not only will public opinion have been so aroused that the public-housing bill will become law, but that plans for specific housing projects will have been worked out.

New York City—or state—is not unique. Mr. Kohn expects in the next few months to make a personal nation-wide survey. After which—federal housing or municipal housing with federal cooperation? It's up to the states and cities. The PWA prefer the latter method—but on clearing slums and improving housing by one method or the other it is determined.

Relief for Refugees

HELP for German exiles—Jews and others who have fled the Nazi regime—is offered by the League of Nations under the plan put forward in the resolution of October 11. The Council of the League has named James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, high commissioner for German refugees. Simultaneously comes the announcement that this country will appoint a representative on the governing board under which Mr. McDonald will act in his task of providing employment and other aid for some fifty thousand German nationals made homeless and destitute by the Hitler program. In his letter of acceptance, Secretary of State Hull said that:

> the people of the United States have in times past invariably regarded with sympathetic interest all efforts to alleviate the plight of unfortunate peoples who find themselves in destitute circumstances beyond their control.

Mr. McDonald spent most of the past summer in Europe, studying the problem and establishing an international committee to aid refugees from Germany. He has headed the Foreign Policy Association since its organization in 1919. He is also vice-president of the National Council for the Prevention of War, a member of the executive committee of the National Commission on American-Japanese Relations, and a member of the advisory council of the League of Nations Association.

Is It a Devil's Island?

IT was unfortunate but inevitable that the sobriquet "America's Devil's Island" should have been promptly attached to Alcatraz Prison in San Francisco Bay when the U. S. Department of Justice announced its purpose of converting it into an institution for "vicious and irredeemable" criminals. As a matter of fact this rocky island, only one mile offshore, has been a prison for seventy-five years without arousing any public excitement. It is not

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remote nor is it inaccessible to those contacts which discourage abuses. The climate is—well, California, and the prison plant is reasonably modern with facilities for educational, recreational and industrial therapies which are an accepted part of modern penology and which have been extensively initiated in federal prisons by their present director, Sanford Bates.

The whole Alcatraz project seems a logical extension of the system of classification and distribution advocated by penologists, but prison authorities are by no means agreed that a segregated institution for desperate offenders is either necessary or desirable. Commissioner William J. Ellis of New Jersey sees "grave danger . . . of cruelties and repressive measures." Commissioner Walter N. Thayer, Jr., of New York believes that "prison officials should be able to handle dangerous criminals by segregation within their own walls."

So long as the present enlightened administration of federal prisons prevails there seems small reason to fear, at Alcatraz Island, such abuses as have made Devil's Island an epithet. That its situation and topography make it practically escape-proof seems scarcely a reason for advance condemnation of the undertaking.

The Next Trench

RATIFICATION of the federal child-labor amendment as the surest safeguard for the gains made under the codes is being widely urged. The secretary of labor has joined in the plea for such action, as has also Mrs. Roosevelt.

The measure, passed by Congress in 1924 after two attempts to control child labor by federal legislation had been declared unconstitutional, does not deal directly with the problem. It is "enabling" legislation, permitting the enactment of a national child-labor law. During the boom, the amendment lay dormant. In eight years, only six states ratified. The coming to life of the measure is one of the accomplishments of the national recovery effort. In the 1933 legislative sessions, nine states ratified. In 1934, eight states which have not yet acted favorably, hold regular legislative sessions and others undoubtedly will hold special sessions. The following year, all but a half dozen state legislatures will meet. The National Child Labor Committee points out:

> If the goal of thirty-six ratifications is reached in 1935 it will make possible federal legislation in time to replace the child-labor restrictions in industrial codes which will expire that year, according to the terms of the Recovery Act. If it be not ratified—then we must expect a return to old conditions of child exploitation. For previous experience indicates that when a period of unemployment begins to abate, the number of children entering industry tends to increase.

Planning for Action

NATIONAL planning, is it part of the New Deal? Yes, said every speaker at the recent twenty-fifth National Conference on City Planning held jointly with the American Civic Association in Baltimore. But how to reconcile the need for haste with the demands of time-consuming basic planning? As to that it can hardly be said that the answer was clear. A national planning board there is in the Public Works Administration, an economist, a political scientist, a respected leader in planning, with an imaginative, trained city planner as secretary; but it occupies one corner of a large field, other sectors of which seem to have been staked out by unconnected planning agencies attached to other federal departments. Yet in planning as in so many other undertakings, the crucial need is coordination.

From a long-range viewpoint, the most important new note at this year's conference was the discussion of large-scale regional and rural land planning. At last the two streams of thought, the two sets of techniques, developed by city planners and by agricultural economists and economic geographers, seem to be coming together. For example, within the year Oneida County, Wisconsin, has borrowed a tool of the city planner and has zoned itself to prohibit permanent settlement on lands fit only for forests and recreation. The motivating impulse was the high cost of providing community services in sparsely settled marginal lands. More than one speaker at the conference found it necessary to discuss the planning of large areas in terms of reallocation of functions of local government and shifts in the incidence of taxation. Here is a third stream of thought which, merged with the other two, may produce some powerful currents in American life and institutions.

Radio and Rouge

THE rise of advertising in print and on the air and the cult of cosmetics are two of several reasons why Dr. Harvey Wiley's famous food and drugs act of 1906 has become as obsolete as a model T Ford. When that law was framed manufacturers depended largely on the label to sell their goods; the law controls the label, but legally the unscrupulous seller is literally as free as the air when he stands before the microphone or o.k.'s for print the bright thoughts of bright young copy-writers. In the lean month of July 1933 nearly $800,000 worth of drug-and-toilet-goods advertising went on the air. Unless cosmetics claim to cure disease, their labels do not come within the existing law, even if the fancy jars themselves contain poison—as many of them do. When it comes to foods, Uncle Sam at present cannot help you if unknowingly you buy nice plump canned oysters fattened with tap water, instead of their wizened, unfattened brothers with many more to the can: the law makes no provision, except in a few cases, for legal standards for foods or federal supervision of food industries.

As a part of the consumers' New Deal there is a bill framed by Rexford G. Tugwell, assistant secretary of the Department of Agriculture. It brings under government control cosmetics and curative devices of all kinds from hair-dyes to sun-lamps and orthopedic shoes; prohibits false and misleading advertising of foods, drugs and cosmetics through any medium whatever; and requires that the labels be not only truthful but definitely informative. The bill gives the federal government authority to set up standards of quality and identity for all food products and to establish safe tolerances for poisons in foods. There are more drastic penalties for violations and injunctions for chronic offenders, who sometimes take the present light fines as no more than a license fee. The bill is pending in both the Senate and House of Representatives and hearings are promised for early December. Consumers—which means all of us—are urged to run, not walk, to its support.

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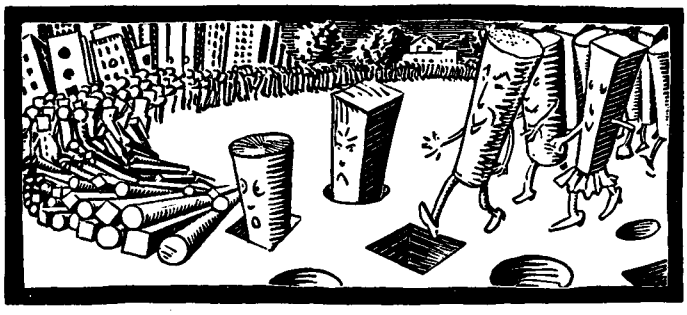

SOCIAL PRACTICE

New Prison Methods Win

A DEPLETED state treasury was the ill wind that has gained for the state of Illinois a reorganization of prison methods and the establishment of a system of classification and segregation long recommended by it penologists. With no money to build new prisons, and with commitments rising, the doubting Thomases among the authorities were forced to accept the alternative of new methods. Rodney H. Brandon, recently director of the State Department of Public Welfare, has been appointed by Governor Horner to put the program into operation.

The old prison at Joliet from which all women have been removed, is now primarily a diagnostic clearing house where all persons sentenced for crime are received and from which, after study, they are assigned to institutions by a special board which includes psychiatrists and psychologists. The Statesville (new Joliet) and Menard Penitentiaries and the Pontiac Reformatory have been combined, for administrative purposes, into a single institution, the Illinois State Penitentiary. Statesville will receive first offenders; old Joliet, recidivists and Pontiac, juveniles,—all of normal mentality, while Menard will receive the feebleminded and insane. Women offenders go to the State Reformatory at Dwight. There is also available, though it is not within the prison system, a walled institution for delinquent deficients who are not under commitment as felons.

The new laws under which the reorganization operates specify that no prisoner shall be eligible for parole until the state criminologist shall have certified his mental fitness to the parole board.

Stay-at-Home Camps

AFTER three years' experience in promoting the organization of summer programs for city children who cannot go to outdoor camps, the Jewish Welfare Board is now urging the home-camp plan on a national scale. The idea of the stay-at-home camps originated several years ago in the play-schools of the Child Study Association of America. In its more comprehensive form the camp plan brings together in a unified program for the all-day care of children the educational and socializing objectives of the play-school, the outdoor camp and the playground. During the past summer some thirty-six home camps in almost as many cities, were conducted under the auspices of Jewish centers. The programs included practically all the activities, indoors and out, associated with camp life, with the added feature of educational tours.

The Jewish Welfare Board, 71 West 47 Street, New York, has prepared a bulletin on the organization and financing, the program and other features of the home camp.

California Carries On

THE project for a codification of the social-welfare laws of California, first launched by the Department of Social Welfare, has been taken over by the Conference of Social Work. Responsibility for the job has been lodged with the Conference's legislative committee, Albert A. Rosenshine, chairman, which has accepted the offer of Louis Heilbron, young attorney formerly with the State DSW, to bring the work to completion for the 1935 legislature. The conference proposes to continue its active legislative work at the state capitol and has given its observer there the title of conference representative.

The machinery for the certification of social workers by the state conference is now well under way. A board of five examiners headed by Martha A. Chickering of the University of California, has been appointed with "complete and final responsibility for the setting up of standards . . . for the giving of examinations and for certifying applicants who wish to register." No examinations will, however, be given until after May 1934 until which time

any case worker or executive or sub-executive employed on a salary by a social agency of recognized standing, who has lived in California for a period of three years, has graduated from a highschool or who has the equivalent education thereof, and who has had at least two years of experience on salary in such a recognized agency in California, shall be certified by the Board of Examiners as a registered social worker.

The Plight of the Workless

CONFIRMATION of certain fears, not to say convictions, of social workers is distressingly present in the study, Social Consequences of Prolonged Unemployment, by Jessie A. Bloodgood, published by the Employment Stabilization Institute of the University of Minnesota, price fifty cents. A follow-up of 500 unemployed persons in the Twin Cities, whose vocational abilities have been previously studied by the Institute, shows that less than 40 percent have secured even one month's work since contact with the Institute and that those most successful in finding work were not the ones who lost their jobs early in the depression but those who had been idle less than a year. Only 39 percent of the job-finders secured work in keeping with their training and experience, and only an inconsiderable number through employment agencies. The great majority placed themselves with their old employers, by direct application to new employers or through the good offices of friends.

Less than 5 percent of the 500 had been known to social agencies prior to the depression, but since 1930 nearly 33 percent have

Various Pamphlets

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND UNEMPLOYMENT PART II. *The Save the Children International Union, Geneva.*

REPORTS on the condition of children, physique, morale and relief measures, in Great Britain, Austria and Poland.

LOCAL RELIEF TO DEPENDENTS, *by Opal V. Matson. Prepared for and published by the Michigan Commission of Inquiry into County, Township and School District Governments, Detroit, Mich.*

AN examination into a confused and out-moded system with recommendations for its reorganization on a county basis.

THE PROGRESS OF PROBATION AND SOCIAL TREATMENT IN THE COURTS, *by Charles L. Chute. Reprinted from the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology. Copies (postage) from the author, 450 Seventh Ave., New York.*

RETROSPECT and prospect of probation as a social implement with a critical examination of its weakness and strength.

A STUDY OF WELFARE ACTIVITIES IN A GROUP OF VIRGINIA COMMUNITIES. *Prepared and published by the State Department of Public Welfare, Richmond, Va.*

THE development of social institutions in places as different in their background as mellow old Alexandria and war-born Hopewell.

FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUNG MEN. *Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. 70 pp. Price, 75 cents.*

THE YMCA shows that it has not "let the depression ride" nor neglected the welfare of unemployed young men. It here summarizes special activities in a number of cities such as community clubs, special schools, vocational conferences, job-finding and so on.

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been obliged to seek relief. The report gives detailed analyses of resources such as savings, insurance loans, help from relatives and so on which had been used before relief was sought. Nearly 62 percent of those receiving relief had tided themselves over for a year or more before applying. "The relief group had been unemployed longer, had less family assistance and fewer short-time jobs, and in consequence became dependent . . . sooner than the non-relief group." Otherwise there seemed to be no outstanding difference between the two.

What Makes Bad Boys

NEW YORK'S last word in the study and treatment of asocial youth was spoken with the recent formal opening of its State Training School for boys at Warwick. This new institution is a self-contained village set down on its own farm of 670 acres with every equipment for industries, education, sport and recreation. There are forty buildings including sixteen cottages each designed for a "family" of thirty-two boys. Each cottage, in addition to its common rooms, has a dormitory and sixteen single rooms, these, with their keys, being rewards for good behavior.

But it is not its physical plant, complete as that is, that makes Warwick unique, but its equipment for the scientific, case-by-case study of the deep causes affecting the conduct of the 500 boys under sixteen who come to it from the Children's Courts, at odds with society. Through affiliation with the Columbia University-Presbyterian Medical Center a medical board, including such ranking psychiatrists as Dr. Frederic A. Tilney, Dr. B. C. Glueck and Dr. M. R. Bradner, directs the studies and clinical research of a technical staff of twenty. Integrated with the medical work is the educational with a teaching staff of ninety which, in cooperation with Teachers College, is developing special school programs under the guidance of a committee made up of Profs. William H. Kilpatrick, Goodman Watson and Eduard Lindeman.

A Venture in Propaganda

THE Indiana State Conference of Social Work has joined the ranks of those which, no longer content just to talk, propose to do a little propagandizing for social causes. At its recent meeting, by adopting the report of a committee on social insurance, C. Oliver Holmes, chairman, it went on record as favoring:

The principle of social insurance as a superior means of providing for the common exigencies of life as compared with the present method of poor-relief and tax-supported institutional aid.

A system of social insurance the premiums of which are paid in certain specified proportions by the employe, the employer and the state.

Compulsory membership in the social-insurance system for all persons whose annual income is, if married, less than $2500 a year and if unmarried, $1000 a year.

To follow up its resolution the conference created a standing committee charged with developing an educational program to further social insurance, cooperating with other interested agencies in the state and presenting a program on the subject at succeeding annual meetings. The moving spirit in the undertaking is Prof. R. Clyde White of Indiana University.

THE American Red Cross is distributing through its chapters a manual, Introduction to Case Work and Administration of Relief, especially designed for group study by volunteers and new workers, but also useful for individuals.

GIRL Scouts Inc. is planning to have its new handbook transcribed into Braille for the use of its troops in some eighteen schools for the blind where scouting is carried on with an ingenuity and imagination that defies handicaps.

THE Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place, New York, has published in a dozen useful little pages a statement of the scope of legal aid in relation to social work, ending with a clutch of "Don'ts" aimed at the prevention of legal troubles among the clients of social agencies.

INDUSTRY

Tests for Jobs

HOW the new tools of mental and occupational testing can be put to good use in public employment offices is indicated by a report, Occupational Testing and Public Employment Service, by John G. Darley, Donald G. Paterson, I. Emerick Peterson, recently published by the Employment Stabilization Research Institute of the University of Minnesota. (University of Minnesota Press. Price 10 cents.) The report covers a one-year demonstration of this special service as a feature of the free employment offices, affiliated with the Institute, in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. The purpose of the demonstration was not to gather research data, but to give service to applicants and to employers, and therefore the procedure was made as simple and as economical "as was consistent with the adequacy of service stressed." A total of 11,200 tests were administered to about 2500 individuals, at a cost to the demonstration of $2.95 per case. The testing unit was found useful in helping untrained young adults, or those who had repeatedly failed on the job, determine the lines for which they were best fitted; in warning applicants against occupational plans that ran counter to their abilities; in filling employer orders for employes with specific skills; in defining the abilities required for filling certain types of jobs.

The writers look forward to further development of testing units in the federal-state public employment offices now being organized under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

The New Act Acts

SETTING minimum-wage rates for women and minors employed in laundries throughout New York State, the first order under the Minimum Fair Wage Act, passed last winter, went into effect last month. The rate established is 31 cents an hour for New York City and 27½ cents for the rest of the state. A bonus of 10 percent on the hourly rate must be added for "short time," and time and a half for overtime beyond 45 hours for those receiving the minimum. There are 20,000 women in the laundry industry, one of the largest employers of women in the state. The rates were recommended by a wage board, set up under the Act, including representatives of laundry owners, employes and the public, which held public hearings in four cities. In approving the recommendations of the Wage Board, Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner, pointed out that the new rates mean an increase in wages for more than 80 percent of the women employed in New York laundries.

Accidents to Children

WITH children under sixteen removed from the labor market by the codes, there is a tendency to consider the child-labor victory won. How mistaken is this attitude is shown by a pamphlet, When Children Are Injured in Industry, just published by the National Child Labor Committee (419 Fourth Avenue, New York. Publication No. 367. Price, 50 cents). The

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report was prepared by Gertrude Folks Zimand, on the basis of a follow-up study of 167 children permanently handicapped by industrial accidents, made by Charles E. Gibbons and Chester T. Stansbury. The cases were of children between the ages of 16 and 18 from Tennessee, Illinois and Wisconsin. The number of young workers in this age group is still well over a million, and is likely to be increased by the lower-wage rate provided in the codes for "junior employes." The report sets forth how these young people, all injured about five years ago, have fared since, how much compensation they received, how it was used, whether they have received suitable vocational training, how their careers and their outlook on life have been affected. In Illinois and Tennessee, injured children, it was found, are not receiving vocational re-education, few had ever heard of the State Rehabilitation Service, and only one thorough-going case of rehabilitation was found. Even when children received a large award of money, it was usually frittered away, often foolishly. In Wisconsin, the Industrial Commission exercises rigid control over all but minor awards to injured children. The report emphasizes the need for more enlightened administration of compensation laws as they affect young workers, for extra compensation for children illegally employed, for laws prohibiting the employment of minors in dangerous occupations, and for the rigid enforcement of such laws.

Workers Education Under NIRA

THE importance of workers' education in the recovery program is indicated in The Wisconsin Summer School and the Labor Movement by Alice Shoemaker, in the October American Federationist. The Wisconsin school is an established part of the state university. Teaching salaries for the six weeks' session, a part-time salary for organization and administration throughout the year, office expenses and a modest sum for travel within the state are provided by taxpayers through the university budget. In the 1933 session, 43 percent of the students were union members, but all were "committted to the idea of labor organization." The school program turned itself into an intensive study of the NIRA, with emphasis on the old issue of industrial vs. craft unions, the dangers of company unionism, and "the urgent need for labor to organize, formulate its own standards, secure its own advances."

Last year, summer-school students organized workers' education classes in seven Wisconsin cities. The 1933 group felt the need for greatly expanding this winter program, and for a full-time traveling teacher to supervise the classes. Labor institutes, similar to the one held annually at the summer-school would, it was felt, bring together labor people and others interested in labor problems in a useful way. Several are being planned. The writer points out:

> For the sake of the common good as well as for the advancement of labor, it is essential that the best that can be offered in the educational field should be put at labor's disposal, and that the ablest in the ranks of the workers should be given the chance to develop their powers for the greatest usefulness.

The Pamphleteers

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT, *by John Francis Sullivan, Andrew J. Biemiller, Maynard C. Krueger. Issues of the Day, No. 1. Socialist Party of America, 549 Randolph St., Chicago. Price, 5 cents.*

A KEEN and class-conscious look at the recovery plans.

THE PROMISE OF POWER, *by Stuart Chase. The John Day Pamphlets, No. 32. John Day Co., Inc., 386 Fourth Ave., New York. Price, 25 cents.*

THE price system, not debt or profits, is the villain of this brilliant story of the possibilities of electricity in the machine-age.

WOMEN AT WORK, *by Eleanor Nelson, illustrated by Jean W. Hill. Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Price, 5 cents.*

THE story of the changes that have taken place in women's work during the last 100 years. A new deal in government bulletins — delightful prose, pictures and printing.

AMERICAN LABOR AND THE NATION, *edited by Spencer Miller, Jr. University of Chicago Press. Price, $1.*

A SERIES of radio addresses on the role of labor in American life: one of the notable programs sponsored last year by the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

The Weirton Agreement

BOTH the method and the principles of the National Labor Board were illustrated in the recent settlement of a strike involving more than 5000 workers of the Weirton Steel Company, Weirton, W. Va. Ernest T. Weir, head of the company, at first refused to submit the dispute to arbitration. Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the NLB, presided over the public hearing at which both sides were discussed. The settlement included five points: that the strike be called off at once; that the striking employes be re-employed "without prejudice, discrimination or physical examination"; that an election of employe representatives be held the second week of December, under the supervision of the NLB; that the employer agree to bargain collectively with representatives so chosen; that any dispute arising in connection with the agreement be submitted to the NLB for decision.

Mr. Weir, though he accepted the settlement, resented the interference with "the settled policy of the company to maintain the open shop and not to contract with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers." The strikers' committee considered the agreement a victory for the workers and for the NRA.

Workers for Public Works

IN connection with agitation for a local public-works and building program, a recent occupational study made by the King County Welfare Board (Seattle, Wash.) indicates that building construction "reaches deeper into economics than any other single class of work." John F. Hall, executive of the Community Fund, reports that of the men-with-families on relief on the September day on which the survey was made, 40 percent were "of occupational groups which would be benefited by a building program." Another 37 percent of these heads of families were laborers who would also be used in building construction. Of the 9204 men tabulated, the largest group, 4446, were laborers. The two other groups of more than 1000 each were truck-drivers and tractor-operators, 1359, and carpenters, 1051. Other important groups were painters, 517, concrete-workers, 303, and electricians, 201.

RATIFY the Child Labor Amendment, a new leaflet prepared by the National Child Labor Committee for use in the amendment campaigns, will be supplied at fifty cents a hundred (single copies free) by the Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A nine-state survey of conditions in the shirt industry, recently completed by the Federal Department of Labor, covering about 20,000 payroll records, showed that half the workers earn less than $7.40 in a busy week. Median earnings were highest in New York ($9) and lowest in Delaware ($5.50). In one Pennsylvania establishment, half the women earned less than $2 a week!

As part of the cost-of-living study of federal employes, now being made in Washington, agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, experts in family expenditures, are making a home canvass of federal employes, selected by lot from the 55,000 individuals who replied to a questionnaire circulated in September. The study is under the direction of Isador Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics.

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EDUCATION

Creative Leisure in Des Moines

COMMUNITY thinking on the state of the nation, on local and on international affairs is being fostered by the public forums of Des Moines, one of the most ambitious adult-education projects in this country. More than a tenth of the city's adult population took part last year, and the aggregate attendance was estimated at 47,447. For 1933–4 the plan is being expanded. The season will be 36 weeks instead of 23 for the neighborhood forums, held bi-weekly in more than a score of public schools. There are also weekly "central forums" in five locations and a citywide forum each Monday evening. For the first twelve-week period the subjects to be threshed out in the neighborhood forums are: Plans for National Recovery, Proposed Solutions for Our Tax Muddle, World View: East and West, Propaganda. The forum leaders present available information on all sides of any question discussed, define the issues involved, and give opposing points of view a fair hearing. "In dealing with controversial issues, all reasonable latitude is allowed." The experiment, which is under the control of the local Board of Education and administered by the Superintendent of Schools, has a five-year subsidy from the Carnegie Corporation.

Play Schools

HELPING counteract the anxieties and hungers of the depression, sixteen play schools gave more than 2500 New York City children a creative and wholesome summer experience. The schools, affiliated with the Summer Play Schools Committee of the Child Study Association (221 West 57 Street, New York) had the cooperation of interested organizations and of the Board of Education. They reached the parents as well as the children, who were chosen because of their social and economic needs. The school programs included a hot mid-day meal, a rest period, a medical examination, shower baths, and projects that sprang from the children's own interests. Music, rhythms, games, excursions and handcrafts were among the many activities. Parents were invited to the schools to observe procedures, and meetings for parents, organized during the summer, are to be carried on throughout the year. Discussions revolve around the every-day living situations which parents and children have to meet.

The School Crisis Continues

THAT the Recovery Program has not yet eased the crisis in the schools is indicated by scattering reports from various sections. Several states, including North Carolina and Mississippi, have adopted a "standard eight-month term," which shortens the school year in many districts. Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana are counting on liquor taxes to keep the schools going for at least seven months of the present school year. In Michigan and Indiana many rural schools opened several weeks ahead of the usual date, so that they might close during the severe winter weather and thus save fuel. In a recent radio address, the U. S. commissioner of education cited one state in which half the 178 counties were unable to open their schools this fall. Dr. Zook said:

> For this critical situation we educators are in part responsible. While our record for economical administration will compare favorably with any other public agency, and certainly with private business, we could have reduced our budgets to suit changed economic conditions earlier than we did. Moreover, we have not always made an enviable record in the construction and use of school buildings. We could have pushed with greater vigor the campaign for larger and more economical units in rural areas. We could have effected more frequently than we have an integrated program of elementary and highschool education which would save a year's time for the student and considerable money for the taxpayer.

Arbitrary slashing is still the method of making "economies" in some communities. In this way the junior highschool system of Chicago was wiped out, and such "frills" as manual training, household arts and orchestras greatly curtailed.

The board of managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers (1201 16 Street N.W., Washington, D. C.) is promoting a nation-wide study program, Modern Methods of Financing Public Schools, in the belief that wider community understanding of the problems of school support is the surest means to intelligent community action.

The First State Program

PENNSYLVANIA is the first state to set in motion its new emergency education relief program. It is estimated that federal relief funds allocated to Pennsylvania will provide teaching jobs for about 800 unemployed, qualified persons for the next three or four months. The plan is being organized and administered by county councils, made up of public-school authorities and county relief boards, responsible to Eric H. Biddle, executive director of the State Emergency Relief Board, and to Dr. James N. Rule, superintendent of public instruction. Applicants for teaching positions must be certified as qualified by local school authorities and as in need of aid by the county relief agency. Final appointment rests with the chairman of the County Education Relief Council, a public-school official. Pay for relief-work teachers is based on NRA made-work schedules. Teachers in districts of more than 500,000 population are to receive $65 a month; in districts of 250,000 to 500,000, $62.50; 2500 to 250,000, $60; less than 2500, $52.

Among the approved activities are English and citizenship classes for the non-English-speaking, including home classes for

New Pamphlets

CITY COLLEGE AND WAR. *Committee of Expelled and Suspended City College Students, 583 Sixth Avenue, New York. Price, 3 cents.*

THE story of a student campaign against compulsory military training. Sophomoric in tone, but the facts are here.

A PRIMER OF THE NEW DEAL. *American Education Press, Inc. 40 S. Third Street, Columbus, Ohio. Price, 25 cents.*

AN intelligent attempt to interpret the recovery effort for school and adult study groups. Copiously illustrated with photos, charts, cartoons, etc. "Friendly but non-partisan."

FREE TIME ACTIVITIES FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUNG MEN, *by E. C. Norman*

VENTURES IN INFORMAL ADULT EDUCATION, *by Thomas H. Nelson. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. Price, 15 cents each.*

Two samplings of Y.M.C.A. experience in a number of communities.

THE EDUCATION OF TEACHERS AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS, *by Katherine M. Cook. Circular No. 110, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.*

ONE of a series on economies in education, this pamphlet reports how teacher-training schools "are continuing to function at or near normal efficiency, while operating with reduced budgets."

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mothers; evening classes for illiterate adults; home economics for homemakers; courses in gardening and poultry raising for both men and women; vocational training primarily for the unemployed; general education courses for unemployed men and women who have had at least elementary schooling, for recent highschool graduates, for industrial workers (employed and unemployed) who wish to study labor history and industrial relations.

For Free Time

AS part of community effort on behalf of young people "with too much leisure and no money," Seattle experimented last spring with a Free-Time School. The project was planned and organized by the Community Fund through its Young People's Committee, Chester E. Roberts, chairman (see The Survey, October 15, page 356). The response was immediate and heartening. There were 489 registrants for the five-weeks session, and the most popular courses enrolled over 100 pupils. John Hall, executive of the Community Fund, writes,

> Instructors who volunteered their services were business men, members of the University of Washington faculty, former highschool teachers and one physician. At the end of the sessions they reported that they were delighted with . . . the interest of the students.

The experiment was so successful that a similar undertaking, to run for twenty weeks, is under way this fall. As last year, "young" is being elastically interpreted, though the largest registration is from the "under 25" age group. Following the suggestion of several of last term's teachers, more cultural subjects are being offered than in the original session. The list of courses for the first ten weeks includes: economic problems, current events, dietetics, music appreciation, salesmanship and personality, contemporary literature, American literature, twentieth century history, international relations, brush-up dictation.

Looking at Highschools

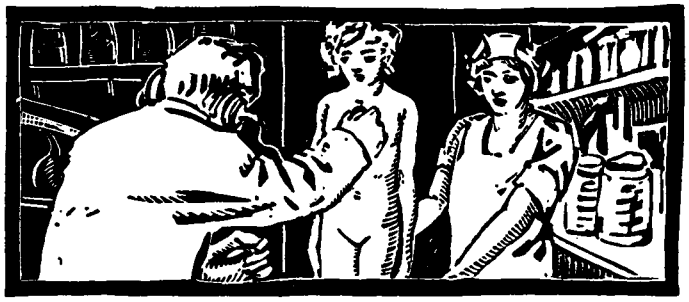
IMPATIENCE with highschools which direct all their efforts toward college preparation, offering little or nothing to the 80 percent who go from highschool to job-hunting, is being widely expressed. According to a study of secondary education, made by the New York Highschool Teachers Association under the direction of Charles M. Stebbins of Erasmus Hall Highschool, Brooklyn, a purely college entrance program for public secondary schools "cannot be justified on social, intellectual, vocational or cultural grounds." The report further finds fault with the entire examination system, holding that:

> Any system that causes the fate of the pupil to depend in any high degree on a week's cramming process is not educational. True education is an orderly process of enfoldment, organization and control of human powers and processes.

A cooperative study of standards and procedures for evaluating the work of highschools throughout the United States was recommended by representatives of regional associations called in conference by George F. Zook, U.S. commissioner of education.

FOR the first time in many years, the enrollment at Hampton Institute has fallen below 900. The direct cause is the depression, which has been particularly hard on the old students who depended largely upon summer jobs for school funds.

A GROUP of former faculty members of Rollins College, some of whom were dismissed and others of whom resigned in protest, have organized Black Mountain College, near Asheville, N. C., with an initial enrollment of about forty students. Frederick Raymond, Georgia, formerly professor of chemistry at Rollins, is president of the corporation and acting chairman of the faculty. The college will have no president and will be organized with a junior and senior college, similar to the Chicago University plan. The campus is a 1600-acre tract, leased from the YMCA.



HEALTH

Idleness and Health

THAT idleness and sickness go hand in hand is the conclusion of a study of nearly 4500 families in the Mulberry district just published by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. (Idleness and the Health of a Neighborhood, by Gwendolyn Hughes Berry. Price $1 of the Association, 105 East 22 St., New York.) Reviewing neighborhood surveys in April 1922, November 1930, and April 1932, the surveyors found the percentage of wage-earners idle to be 11, 31, and 47 respectively. In April 1932 more than three households out of five had no worker with full-time employment. Crude sickness rates, though less definite than employment records, seemed also to show a substantial increase through the successive studies, which may be due to seasonal variations in illness, to varying completeness or interpretations in reporting or to the effects of economic depression. The rate for patients sick in bed at home rose from 4.1 per 1000 of population in November 1930 to 5.9 in April 1932. Rates for persons ill for more than a year also seemed to indicate a substantial increase, as did also rates for short-time illness and the percentages of persons receiving no medical care. Whatever the comparability of figures between successive years, however, the surveyors regard as conclusive evidence that the unemployed population of Mulberry suffered more illness than the employed, even when cases had been eliminated in which illness was the cause of idleness. The outstanding exception in which family unemployment was not associated with higher illness rates was that of preschool children, whose health is carefully supervised at the Mulberry Health Center. The percentage of women for whom "maternity conditions" were reported in April 1932 showed a substantial increase over the records of two years previous: the rate rose from 5.9 per 1000 of population to 10. In the face of a reduction in the number of births registered in the district in successive years since 1930, the Mulberry Health Center suggests the impression gathered by its nurses that abortions and miscarriages are increasing in number.

A Demonstration Concludes

AT ONCE a training agency, a research center and a child-guidance clinic, The Institute for Child Guidance in New York brings in a summary report the result of its six years' demonstration. (The Institute for Child Guidance, 1927-1933, by Lawson G. Lowrey, M.D. and Geddes Smith. The Commonwealth Fund.) Though the methods described seemed essentially right in its threefold effort of training psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers, the Institute found from experience that it was difficult to train psychiatric social workers and psychiatrists simultaneously. A better plan would be to provide side by side, in a training agency, a permanent psychiatric staff to work with student social workers and a permanent social-work staff to work with student psychiatrists. Clinical work recorded 23 percent of the cases closed as satisfactorily adjusted and 53 percent as partially adjusted; the remaining 24 percent were listed as unimproved. "General progress," the report declares, "was made in the refinement of treatment techniques and the

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enrichment of the thinking that lay behind them," but while current thinking affected practice, it often failed to reach the stage of definitive analysis and orderly confirmation at which the term research becomes appropriate. The end of the demonstration left still unformulated conclusions as to the relative efficacy of many approaches on which study was being made: intensive treatment of parents, play techniques, investigations of blood chemistry and the like. An appendix to the report lists publications by the staff of the Institute in which specific problems and techniques have been described in detail.

A Medical Code for Industry

A MEDICAL code for industrial employers has been presented in outline to the NRA by the Committee on Industrial Medicine and Traumatic Surgery of the American College of Surgeons. Its general principles include the proposal that all industrial medical clinics be requested or required to conform to specified standards; that all new employes should have pre-employment examinations and all employes annual health audits by the physician and surgeon employed by the industry; that industries establish individual or joint pathological and x-ray laboratories; that defects revealed by examinations be cared for by the industry insofar as they come within the scope of workmen's compensation or other state laws, and otherwise be referred to the family physician of the employe, who should be provided with the records and facilities of the industrial laboratories at minimum cost; that insofar as is possible the facilities of the laboratories should be available to the family physician for the care of the families of employes and the medical department of the industry should correlate with him in making a diagnosis; that industries should utilize hospitals which are properly equipped and standardized, and that these hospitals should be used as far as feasible as health centers where physical examinations may be made. At the session of the American College of Surgeons where this report was made Dr. E. W. Williamson estimated that an effective health program would save industry at least $1,000,000,000 a year. Of the industrial clinics inspected by the college during the past year, 35 percent were eligible for approval; 99 percent of the companies confined their medical service to treatment of minor and emergent illness and care of injuries required by law.

Buy Now!

BETWEEN 1920 and 1930 almost a whole year was added to the average length of life of Americans by the success of the battle against tuberculosis. But though tuberculosis happily has fallen to seventh in the list of causes of death it still plays a sinister role not to be measured by the number of people it kills: its heaviest toll comes at early ages, cutting short many years of work and fun. This month brings the annual opportunity for the public to join in the fight by buying the Christmas seals which support the whole year's work of the local, state and national tuberculosis societies of the United States. To carry a good fight further, buy now!

Silver Lining

DURING the depression years the deathrate from pellagra has been declining in southern states, on the average by about 34 percent since a peak in 1927–8. Since pellagra is generally accepted as a disease due to dietary insufficiency, the opposite would have been anticipated. Examining the facts in a paper before the Florida State Public Health Association, Dr. William DeKleine called attention to the extensive program for gardening and canning, and the distribution of food for relief and dried yeast for pellagra-prevention which have been underway in southern states with the aid of the American Red Cross since the flood of 1927 and during the distress following the 1930 drought and the economic depression of recent years. "Intimate association with this relief work for three or four years," Dr. DeKleine declared, "has led us to believe that these projects, especially gardening and the distribution of powdered yeast, have played a far more significant part in this downward trend in pellagra than is generally recognized. They may also have had some influence on the general decline in deathrates."

COMPLETELY revised and ready to help communities plan well-balanced and standardized nursing services, a brief outline entitled The Public Health Nurse and the Work She Does is to be obtained from the Division of Public Health Nursing, State Department of Health, Albany, New York. The Department's Bureau of Exhibits has added three films, The Life of a Healthy Child, Conquest of Diphtheria, and Man Against Microbe. Consult the Bureau for the terms under which they may be borrowed and a free list of health motion pictures.

THE culmination of five years of study by motion-picture producers in cooperation with the American Social Hygiene Association and the Canadian Social Hygiene Social Council, Damaged Lives, a social-hygiene movie, made its American debut in Boston a few weeks ago. It previously had gained professional approval and large audiences in Canada and in London. It will be shown in the United States under the joint auspices of the Weldon Pictures Corporation and the American Social Hygiene Association, 450 Seventh Ave., New York City, which will provide information and welcomes inquiries.

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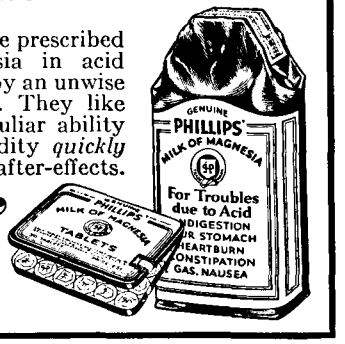

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UNEMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNITY ACTION

JOANNA C. COLCORD

This department is an emergency information service to public officials and to members, executives and supervisors of citizens' committees. News of interesting developments will be gratefully received by the editors, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York

RUSSELL H. KURTZ

San Francisco Relief Survey

SAN FRANCISCO'S unemployment-relief machinery was completely overhauled during August to comply with the FERA ruling that federal relief must be dispensed only through public agencies. Under the new order of things, the work will be under public auspices, although the Citizens Emergency Relief Committee remains as the controlling group operating under delegated public powers, and workers from the private agencies continue to render relief service, but as public workers. The change was preceded by a period of popular dissatisfaction. Among the complaints most frequently heard were:

Over-centralization of relief facilities.
"Discrimination" in food issues to various racial groups.
Over-dependence on a central "groceteria" or commissary.
Inadequate re-visitation service.
Over-staffing of clerical departments.
Lack of complaint and adjustment facilities.

Fortunately, the City and County Board of Supervisors, realizing early in the year that its constantly increasing appropriations of public funds to the community relief administration imposed an obligation to have accurate knowledge as to how wisely these funds were being spent, requested Dr. William P. Lucas of the University of California, Mrs. Bernard Breeden, University of San Francisco, and Dr. Alonzo Taylor of Stanford to make a survey of existing practices. The findings of this survey, completed in August, were of considerable value in the reorganization process.

The report, issued as a supplement to the Journal of Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, presents a detailed account of the old administration and its methods, each section being supplemented with specific recommendations for improvement of relief procedure. In an introductory foreword the committee says:

> We find that, always considering the emergency status, the administration of relief in San Francisco has been adequate, comparatively economical, and in view of the enormous problem and the necessarily hurried set-up of administrative machinery, reasonably efficient. . . .
>
> We find that practically all of the justified complaints . . . are due directly or indirectly to the emergency condition. . . .
>
> But in view of the fact that the status of emergency is no longer tenable and that some form of relief administration must be in existence in San Francisco for a long time to come, we believe that emergency methods are no longer justified . . . and that certain fundamental changes must be made.

The changes proposed are:

Administrative. Decentralization into districts. Simplification of procedure. Greater delegation of authority to an expanded executive staff. Standardization of personnel. More centralized accounting. Development of sub-committees and councils of laymen. Establishment of a public relations bureau. Creation of a Bureau of Complaints "with open public meetings to which all relief clients as well as other citizens can have easy access for a full hearing."

Rules of Eligibility. Clarification of rules regarding residence qualifications, income, property ownership, and responsible relatives.

Relief Distribution. A uniform system of cash allowance for food relief, with, as a "reluctant alternate," the grocery-order plan as preferable to the distribution of food in kind. More accurate budgeting of food allowances. In clothing, continue use of salvaged garments but provide new wherever needed. In rents, abandon present "haphazard" system and formulate a more adequate policy. In fuel, systematize conflicting procedures. In medical care, decentralize by assigning physicians to each proposed district office, and add departments of psychiatry and dental care at main office.

Single Men. Extension of the group which provides its own shelter and receives food for home consumption.

Single Women. Continuance of present central bureau, with transfer of treatment function to proposed district offices.

Work and Rehabilitation. Closer cooperation with recreational and vocational agencies. Continuance of work-for-relief policy with modifications such as safety inspections on work projects, credit on work accounts for attendance at vocational training classes, better basis of assignment to various types of work projects and elimination from staff of unqualified $40 a month work-relief clerks with qualified ones retained on fair and full pay.

An interesting comment is made on the subject of agency effort to bring about re-employment of relief clients:

> It was found that a definite prejudice exists against persons on relief in the minds of the personnel men of many large commercial concerns. . . . It is unlikely that any attempt at direct employment, through the relief administration, will be very successful on a large scale. It is rather recommended that every attempt be made to recondition and re-educate employable persons and then turn them over to existing public or private employment agencies, where they can receive the same service as persons not on relief.

The new relief set-up required by the FERA went into effect September 1. Among the changes made at that time were: the centralization of accounting in the city controller's office; the merging of workers from the private agency staffs into a family relief division of the new agency; and first steps toward decentralization into eleven new district offices. Food distribution "in kind" is being temporarily continued, with all families, regardless of race or religion, being given the same standard food issue.

Omnibus of Relief

THE *Kentucky* legislature finally moved in September to provide a small state relief fund through a warehouse tax on whiskey and an excise tax on beer. The receipts from these two sources will, it is anticipated, provide only one fourth of the $3 million fund which the FERA had asked the state to make available as a base for $8 million in promised federal aid. As a result, the FERA has declared itself willing to go along with Kentucky only on a month-to-month basis until the sum provided is used up, which will probably be in three or four months. "If the taxes prove to be inadequate," Administrator Hopkins said, "the situation will revert to the status of some weeks ago."

Cleveland and Cuyahoga County have not been seeing eye-to-eye on the application of local funds to relief purposes. The new unemployment relief administration, set up in August as a public county-wide department under the direction of a citizens' committee approved by the county commissioners, has been dependent almost entirely upon state and federal funds, the commissioners failing to provide even a basic budget for operating purposes. Meanwhile the city administration has elected to apply its relief revenues (mainly gasoline tax diversions) to work relief and expansion of hospital facilities, without regard to the direct relief

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and operating needs of the public committee. The item of rent for the headquarters and district offices of the county administration has caused the most dissension. Chairman Cannon of the county committee, failing to get a local public appropriation for this purpose, has paid it from his own pocket for two months in succession.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny County relief officials succeeded in September in persuading the State Emergency Relief Board to increase the county's food appropriation from state funds to a level based on $1.10 per person per week. The old base was ninety cents. Rising food costs had it is said made this allowance increasingly inadequate.

Dispatches from *North Carolina* report the establishment of a close check-up between the state relief administration and the county farm agents in charge of the federal "acreage reduction" program, to prevent duplication in the receipt of benefits from these two sources by needy cotton growers. Nearly $3 million will be paid to 50,000 growers under the acreage-reduction plan. It is held that since many of these growers have hitherto been dependent upon unemployment relief funds they should now be removed from the rolls.

This state has given relief through work almost exclusively. In some quarters it has been felt, according to press reports, the federal minimum work-relief rate of 30 cents per hour is too high in view of local conditions: "Relief workers getting 30 cents an hour have served to arouse the jealousies of hundreds of employed people whose hourly rate of pay is about 10 cents per hour, with the result that relief workers can make as much money by two or three days work as the 10-cent-an-hour workers can by working six days."

From *Tulsa* Oklahoma comes word that a new "federal relief agency" is being set up to take over from the United Relief and Service Agency of the Community Fund the task of providing unemployment relief in that city and the surrounding county. The new public agency will operate the confidential exchange with agreement to return it to the Fund "at the close of the federal relief jurisdiction here." The Fund has accepted the responsibility for meeting some of the operating expense of the new agency. Work relief will continue to be the favored method of meeting relief needs in this locality.

Mississippi has been assured that the FERA "will see the state through" on the relief job without the necessity of the state or its subdivisions matching relief funds, according to a statement made recently by the state welfare director to the county boards. This assurance carries with it the implication of greater federal control of policy, he added, making it advisable for county boards to "leave the handling of individual relief cases to the [county] welfare worker and her organization," the latter being under direct state and federal supervision. The county boards have been urged, however, to continue their interest in planning and setting up the work projects through which unemployment relief is dispensed. Their approval also continues to be required on requisitions for county allocations from the state-federal relief fund.

Baltimore's work-relief program, one of the largest in the country, came to a halt for two weeks in September as a result of a local dispute over the provision of trucks and supervision. The issue was first brought to a head by a FERA ruling that federal funds could not be used for these purposes, and was heightened by newspaper charges of irregularities on the part of the city in making such provisions in the past. During the period of suspension, the twelve thousand families affected were cared for by direct relief, or "vacation with pay," as the press put it. As reorganized, the work program depends more upon manual handling of materials with a greater amount of supervision selected from the ranks of the unemployed themselves.

The *Texas* legislature, meeting to authorize the release of a part of the $20 million bond issue approved by the voters in August, became diverted from its purpose by charges of a political nature against the state Rehabilitation and Relief Commission, and asked for a "complete investigation" of the Commission's scope and operating costs. The FERA stood by the Commission and repeated its insistence that adequate investigation by a competent staff is essential to continued federal aid. After two weeks of inquiry, the legislature accepted this point of view.

The *Louisiana* Emergency Relief Administration is undergoing a reorganization. For some time the full cost of unemployment relief has been met from federal funds, with FERA officials increasingly active in the direction of the program. News dispatches from New Orleans quote a FERA field representative as saying that "after a careful examination of the finances of the state and of the larger municipalities we find that under present conditions it is impossible to expect Louisiana to pay any considerable share toward the cost of the relief of the destitute unemployed in the state, and in order to meet the needs of those now requiring relief, have agreed to continue to defray such costs from federal funds." Chairman Stair of the state administration resigned on October 1 to be superseded by William J. Guste. Harry J. Early, chest executive of Birmingham, Ala., has been selected by the FERA to take over executive direction.

Seattle and King County, Wash., have established a public unemployment-relief service under the direction of the County Welfare Board. Seven private agencies had been handling the relief work before the federal ruling of last June. In order to continue the use of the facilities of these agencies, it was necessary to give them a quasi-public status. Their functions, staffs and boards continue as before, except that they now disburse such funds as come from the FERA under the direction of the County Board.

The *Milwaukee* County Outdoor Relief Department has submitted its budget for 1934, placing the estimate of needs at $8,058,000 as against $9,748,000 for 1933. In so doing, it pointed out that another million dollars could have been clipped off, had it not been for certain increases "required by new federal regulations," chiefly in the clothing and medical-care categories. The caseload has apparently been dropping substantially in recent months.

Reports from *Colorado* indicate that that state is having difficulty collecting its tax on automobiles, recently levied to provide funds for unemployment relief; and that the $20 million work program is meeting with taxpayer opposition which has deterred the governor from putting it into effect.

The *Nebraska* state relief committee's recent ruling that men on work relief may be paid in food orders only has caused the abandonment of a number of work plans in that state. Local officials in *Omaha* have objected strenuously to this proposal that relief recipients be required to "work out" their grocery orders.

Fera Developments

Fluctuations in Relief. The published report of the FERA for August showed a decline of 9 percent in relief obligations incurred from June to July by all public agencies spending federal funds. The number of families receiving help declined 7 percent in this period. A later release showed that in forty states obligations increased 1 percent from July to August while families aided decreased 4 percent. From the peak in March, when the number of families on relief totalled 4,560,000, there was a decline of 23 percent to the July total of 3,510,000. The August figure for forty states is 3,480,000.

Sources of Funds. Incomplete data for June and July show that during the two months the amounts raised by state governments represented approximately 10 percent of the total spent for unemployment relief, while the amounts raised by local governments declined from 31.4 to 29.3 percent and the federal contribution increased from 57.5 to 60.5 percent. These data account for only two thirds of the entire relief expenditure in these months. It is pointed out that the proportions will probably shift somewhat when figures for the missing states are added. In the first quarter of 1933, federal funds provided 58.4 percent of all public relief, while in the second quarter they amounted to 65.7 percent.

Rise in Food Prices. An 18 percent rise in food prices from March 15 to August 15 created a vital relief problem and resulted in August food costs being $7 million higher than they otherwise

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would have been. The FERA urged the state administrators to increase food allowances to offset rising prices.

Child Labor Families. Families in destitute circumstances, dependent upon the earnings of boys and girls who, through the application of the minimum-age limit under NRA codes, find their income cut off may now look to the FERA for special consideration. "The FERA feels," Mr. Hopkins has stated, "that prompt attention should be given to such cases before the point of destitution has arrived. May I urge the state and local emergency relief administrations to secure at once cooperative arrangements with the school systems whereby such cases may be brought to the attention of the relief administrations."

Feeding Children in School. Authorization to use federal funds for corrective feeding at school of children from relief families is contained in a bulletin dated October 5:

> This is to authorize State Emergency Relief Administrations to institute a program of child feeding in the schools for the children of families now on relief lists who are attending school, where examination indicates under-feeding and malnutrition. The authorization is limited to the children of families on the relief lists and is still further limited to one meal per day.
>
> The child-feeding program is to be entirely under the direction of the Local Emergency Relief Committee, or its authorized agents. Relief committees, however, should not relax their efforts to provide in the homes sufficient nourishing food, especially milk, so that pre-school, as well as school children may be properly fed. With probably six million children in the homes of the unemployed now on our relief lists, and with the difficulty of providing adequate and proper food for children in the homes, I am anxious that safeguards be established to the fullest extent possible against malnutrition among children.

Statistical Interpretation. A stimulating questionnaire has gone to the states calling for information to be used in interpreting statistical data furnished each month. Among the questions were:

> What does the term family mean in your reports?
> What distinctions do you make between direct relief and work relief?
> To what extent is relief given (a) in cash; (b) in kind?
> Give location of all commissaries operated in your state.
> Have extensive subsistence-garden programs been carried on in your state?
> Have you any data showing the number of women included among the single resident persons reported?
> Do you keep records showing why families leave the relief rolls?
> To what extent are you eliminating duplications between direct-relief and work-relief cases reported?
> How much of the emergency unemployment relief load is carried by private funds in your state?

Unemployment Relief Census. The first nation-wide census of unemployment-relief families ever undertaken was being made in October under the direction of the Division of Research and Statistics. Individual forms for each family on relief in that month were sent out to the state administrations, with instructions for their use. Information was sought on color, residence, family composition, and age and sex of each member. "This census is designed," the states were told, "to provide certain information essential for administrative purposes. The data asked for will meet a growing public demand for information and will furnish a useful background for projected sample studies on a more intensive scale." Howard Myers, formerly with the Illinois State Department of Labor, is in charge of the census.

Work Relief for Women. "Very little has been done to develop a program of work relief for women" the administration recently reminded the state administrations in announcing the appointment of Ellen S. Woodward to the staff as director of women's work. "We feel that a properly qualified person should be added in each state to give full time to this work."

Federal Record of Local Personnel. The administrator has required from all states a record of the relief personnel on both state and local staffs, covering:

> Name, title, position, basis of employment (monthly, weekly, daily, hourly) of each employe.
> Salary paid.
> Sources of each salary paid (federal, state, local public or private funds.)

States have also been reminded that the approval of the administration must be secured—

> Of the qualifications and salary of all persons employed by the state administrations who are paid from federal funds. This must be understood to include any salary increases granted to persons now so employed. The field representative of this administration whose territory includes your state is authorized to extend or withhold this approval.

Garnishment of Work Relief Wages. States have been notified of the FERA ruling that, "No attachments may be made to the wages of any persons on work relief where these wages originate in or are offset by a grant of federal relief funds."

Busy Days in Atlanta

HOW long ago seems the time when the winter was the high point of activity for relief agencies! *Atlanta* reports that the late summer months showed the peak-of-production in this field. Applications to the Special Relief Committee increased markedly, some being due to the displacement of colored employes by white after the adoption of the new codes. Some was felt to be due to an exaggerated concept of the amount of federal-relief subsidies to be anticipated. As a result, during August the same number of families were receiving relief as in mid-January.

Subsidies and grants to private agencies were discontinued during August, part of their personnel together with roughly three quarters of the case load, being transferred to the public agency. The remaining quarter, made up of families whose need was the result of other factors than unemployment, was adjudged to be a continuing obligation on local rather than federal funds.

Work-relief wages, which had been paid in groceries, have been paid in cash since July, the change necessitating sweeping alterations in the set-up. Instead of a uniform two-days-a-week, the men are assigned work periods which vary with the size and need of their families. These changes affected a working force of about 4500, engaged on about forty projects, chiefly the beautifying of parks and playgrounds.

During the same period, production from community gardens was at its height with twelve depots open to handle it. Some 215 tons of vegetables, to the retail value of about $18 thousand were added to the relief resources of the community.

A Suburban County

NASSAU COUNTY, N. Y., is neither agricultural nor industrial. Its population is composed of large estate-owners, "white-collar" commuters, and those who furnish locally the services and supplies required by such a home-owning, semi-urban region. When unemployment strikes such a community, it is more complete and devastating even than in the city. There is literally no local employment to be found.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, director of the county's Emergency Work Bureau, describes in his report for the past year the system of volunteer committees developed in each of the numerous villages and towns to help in the selection of men and planning of projects. A Central Index for the county has been developed by the Bureau, through which the social and relief agencies clear their families. Over 18 percent of the population is on work relief, persons representing over fourteen thousand families having received in wages $3,282,000. They have been employed on one hundred separate projects, including many public improvements to parks, beaches, waterworks and highways, and the renovation of public buildings and their grounds; but including also much clerical and office assistance to county and town governments, a farm-labor survey, a system of real-estate index maps, a traffic-accident survey, subsistence garden and canning projects, and sewing rooms for women. Twenty-one teachers on work relief have conducted a county Collegiate Center for adult education; while sixty trained men and women have been recruited from the unemployed to serve as playground and recreation directors.

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Jottings

THE first 10,000 men discharged from the Civilian Conservation Corps had gained, says the War Department, an average of twelve pounds since their enrollment. Sixty tons, we make it, of good American muscle.

ADULT education is closing in on New York policemen through City College which has assigned professors to lecture them out of such colorful locutions as "mugged," "squeal," "dip," and "stool-pigeon."

A RECENT legal decision in Massachusetts invokes the "dominant purpose rule" and holds that no portion of the YMCA property in Springfield is subject to taxation even though part of it is used commercially as a dormitory.

UNEMPLOYMENT relief is responsible for the lifting of a fourteen-year ban on clamming in the Rock River, Wisconsin. Shell "on the bank" brings $35 a ton, about forty bushels. Five or six bushels a day is counted a good catch.

ACCORDING to Ralph G. Hurlin, statistician of the Russell Sage Foundation, relief expenditures for the first half of 1933 probably equalled the entire amount spent in 1932, more than $500 million. The total figure for 1933 will, he believes, greatly exceed a billion dollars.

AS a result of increasing recognition of the importance of city and regional planning in all forms of modern construction, a course in city planning is now required at the School of Architecture, Harvard University. Prof. Howard K. Menhinick is in charge.

CREDITED to Thomas H. Beck of the Connecticut Fisheries and Game Commission is the picturesque proposal to colonize "the indigent over fifty" on lands where they would raise Christmas trees and laurel "and aid in restoring game fisheries, thus paying for their keep."

THE Yale Institute of Human Relations is now in the third and final year of its inquiry into the causative factors relating to juvenile delinquency, studies for which have gone forward in Detroit, Boston and New Haven. Dr. William Healy of Boston will correlate the findings for the final report.

SINCE it was at Hull-House that the Immigrant Protective League of Chicago was born, it was particularly fitting that Jane Addams should have been the speaker who, at the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, reviewed its contribution in the field of immigrant aid and education.

THE Committee on Citizens Councils for Constructive Economy promoted by the National Municipal League is publishing a bulletin to advise groups in some 350 communities where the idea has taken hold on good organization practice and to caution them against those that are not so good.

THE Harrisburg, Pa., Community Chest by analyzing the personnel of the boards of its member agencies has discovered that 17.8 percent of the board members made last year no contribution whatsoever to the chest, 45.6 percent gave less than $25 and 67.8 took no part in the campaign.

EARLY reports from community-chest campaigns are encouraging though still too scattering to be conclusive. The few cities where campaigns have been completed are about equally divided between those comfortably over and slightly under their goals. Goals are generally at the same level as last year.

ON a hill overlooking Brownsville, Pa., in the heart of the soft-coal region, unemployed miners have set up housekeeping in a row of abandoned hive-like coke ovens which once glowed with the fires of industrial activity. They call it the Coke Oven Cooperative Colony and "no hoboes or other transients" need apply.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, lawyer, author, humanitarian and Socialist leader, died in New York City last month at the age of sixty-four. His labor activities included the guidance of the garment strike in 1909, which led to the famous protocol in 1910. His History of Socialism in the United States is the classic work on this subject.

THE re-trial of the sensational "Scottsboro cases" ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court, has been set for November 27 at a special term of the Morgan County (Alabama) Circuit Court. Since the original trial, at which the nine Negro boys were convicted and sentenced to death, one of the alleged victims has changed her story, denying that she was molested.

A NURSERY school for small children of thirty-odd evicted families living in a tent colony not far from the mining town of Ward, West Virginia, has been started by Pioneer Youth (69 Bank Street, New York). The teacher is a young graduate of Mount Holyoke. Tuition is "in terms of work since no money is available."

A STUDY of slums and blighted areas, their causes, prevention, elimination and conversion for proper housing and other uses, is announced by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, under the direction of James Ford, 101 Park Avenue, New York. While the study will bear particularly on New York the experience of other cities, American and foreign, will be considered and analyzed.

THE National Conference of Jews and Christians, Newton D. Baker chairman, has organized a discussion group to tour the country and conduct seminars and round tables in the interest of racial and religious understanding and tolerance. The unit includes Father John Elliott Ross of the University of Virginia, Rabbi Morris S. Lazeron of Baltimore and the Rev. Everett R. Clinchy, Presbyterian minister.

THE twenty or so agencies now living amicably together as the National Health Council at 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, are preparing a spring moving out of the cloak and suit district into the salubrious heights of Rockefeller City. Reduced rent will be an immediate gain with the prospect that as more agencies come in a real center of scientific, social, and health organizations, sharing common services, will develop.

LESS than 9000 quota numbers, 5.24 percent of the 153,831 available, were issued by the State Department during the last immigration year against 8.22 percent in 1932. Since not all visas were actually used it is obvious that the number of recently arrived aliens is negligible. During the five years from 1925 to 1929 inclusive, 97.56 percent of the total quota number of 803,210 were used.

WAR-TIME radium poisoning claimed its twenty-second victim when Grace Fryer died in a New Jersey hospital last month. Miss Fryer was one of the young workers who contracted this incurable industrial disease by following the instructions to use the lips to point brushes used in painting luminous watch faces and instrument dials. Survey readers will remember the poignant plea for industrial disease compensation made by Katherine Schaub, an earlier victim, in the issue of May 1, 1932.

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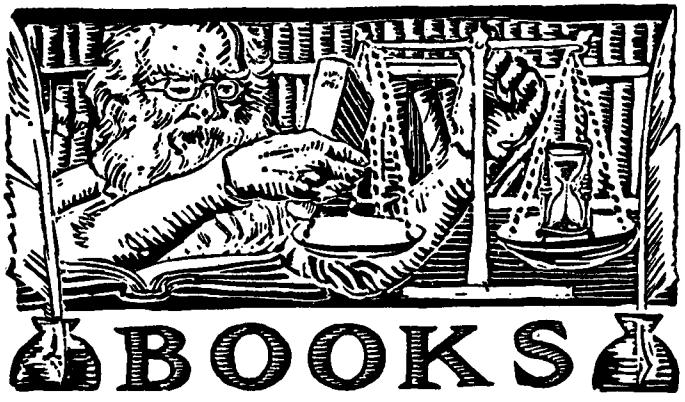

Education for Life

THE NEW LEISURE CHALLENGES THE SCHOOLS. Shall Recreation Enrich or Impoverish Life?, *by Eugene T. Lies. National Education Association. 326 pp. Distributed by the National Recreation Association. 326 pp. Price, cloth $2, paper $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

YOU people of the horse-and-buggy age, do you realize what is happening to the public school? Remember that personage of severe mien who used to ladle the three R's out to you? Can you imagine her pumping up vim for her daily task by *tap dancing*, as grade teachers do today in at least three cities! What would you think of setting up a library in the first grade, of asking the sixth-grade children to model in clay a 60-piece symphony orchestra, or of using public facilities so that highschool students could learn how to give holiday parties for their parents? Fancy a city educational system in which every school possesses an art room, or one in which every school boasts a chorus and an orchestra.

Fortunately the view that education should prepare for life—all aspects of life—began to refashion the American educational process some years ago otherwise the New Leisure, with its expansion of opportunity for living, would have come before we were at all ready for it. Just how far, and in what ways, public schooling is discharging this enlarged responsibility is the story that Mr. Lies' compact volume tells. In gathering material, he visited thirty-six school systems and obtained data from 418 other cities. Among the heads under which he marshalls his findings are: physical education, reading and literature, dramatics, music, art and handcrafts, nature study, social training and extra-curricular affairs, as well as the whole range of activities being carried on after school hours.

The story of the gradual extension of school facilities to non-pupils has already been told but Mr. Lies' survey of this field both freshens and adds to our knowledge. The book is replete with practical suggestions and will be found useful by both technicians and laymen in the educational and recreational fields.

CLARENCE ARTHUR PERRY
Recreation Department, Russell Sage Foundation

The National Minimum

INSECURITY: A Challenge to America, *by Abraham Epstein. Smith and Haas. 680 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE hazards threatening the economic security of the average member of a capitalist society have seldom been so ruthlessly and unanswerably demonstrated as in this book. Epstein confesses himself a partisan, but he is a partisan who commands respect, for the logical building up of his indictment and the marshalling of his evidence are little short of masterly. And his impatience with the complacency of his fellowcountrymen, and his passion for social justice give his book a colour and vitality, the more welcome because so rare in these days of alleged academic impartiality.

Considering in turn unemployment, sickness, old age, invalidity, liability to accident, and family responsibility, Epstein shows how precarious is the economic security of the individual. Particularly valuable are those sections of his book dealing with unemployment, where he makes excellent use of the rich material in the as yet scarcely tapped Senate Hearings on Unemployment to demonstrate the utter breakdown of the American relief system and the limitations of proposed measures for eliminating unemployment. As a practical reformer he invariably lays greater stress on the present possibilities of the American situation than on the theoretical potentialities of alternative remedies.

And yet, admirable and convincing as is his demonstration of the need for reform, I cannot altogether agree with Epstein's view that social insurance is the panacea. To call the broad guarantee for which he pleads *insurance* is inappropriate—and unfortunate—in many ways. It introduces the bogey of insolvency, a concept which has no meaning in regard to an inclusive national scheme necessarily so largely financed out of general taxation. It suggests the idea of a *quid pro quo* and of a predetermined benefit in proportion to the magnitude (not necessarily duration) of contributions, a contractual relationship practically impossible of fulfilment in these days of shifting price levels and violent changes in national economic wellbeing. It implies that the risk insured against is one to which all the insured in any class are subject and which none can control, clearly an unjustifiable assumption in regard to the evil for which family allowances are offered as a remedy.

Epstein is in fact making a plea for the National Minimum financed out of taxation collected on the basis of ability to pay along the lines made familiar by Sydney and Beatrice Webb many years ago. There is of course no reason why, superimposed upon such a national minimum, there should not be systems of social insurance providing for various groups assured payments for a limited time in defined contingencies, which could be as solvent and as carefully adjusted to each type of risk as are any private insurance schemes today. But the fact remains that Epstein's "social insurance" is tantamount to the conferring of a right to an economic minimum, and rights involve duties. It is the absence of a detailed analysis of these duties, of the conditions which society must lay down for its own economic protection in return for the right to the minimum that constitutes the most serious weakness of Epstein's stimulating book. E. M. BURNS
Columbia University

The New York Region

FROM PLAN TO REALITY. *Regional Plan Association. 142 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

AT THE time the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs was formulated in 1929, after eight years of study and research and at a cost of one million dollars, it announced that in forty years its recommendations could be carried out. Today, only four years later, according to another survey made to discover to what extent the region has developed along the lines suggested, one tenth of the plan has become reality. That this is no idle boast is apparent after the reading of this the first volume published by the Regional Plan Association, which was organized to act as an advisory agency to the hundreds of local governmental units in the region.

Although there are perhaps insurgents who question the orthodox philosophy underlying accepted methods of regional planning, it is difficult to see how anyone could fail to welcome the specific achievements outlined in this volume. Five hundred and fifty-five miles of major highways—one fifth of those shown on the plan—have been built, rebuilt or placed under construction; three quarters of the express highways proposed in the plan have been completed. One hundred and thirty-six miles of new parkways and boulevards have been completed or are being built, and another 130 miles planned—28 percent of the plan's specification. From 1928 to 1932 the park acreage had increased from 94,534 to 116,200 acres, continuing the remarkable increase of the previous half dozen years. These are some of the outstanding practical accomplishments, in addition to which it should be mentioned that laws permitting planning to be conducted locally throughout the Region are now general. Three out of five municipalities have

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zoning ordinances; 109 have official municipal planning boards—an increase of almost 45 percent in the last four years; while eight counties have official planning boards.

In the section devoted to present opportunities early action is recommended on more than fifty specific projects, not only because of their own importance, but because without them the full benefit of previous expenditures cannot be achieved. Obviously, too, with the undertaking of public works on an immense scale as a means toward economic recovery, time, money and mistakes can be saved by following a sound public-works program already formulated. This is the outstanding volume of planning literature, containing careful and reliable data as to the extent in which an accepted plan is actually being followed.

LOULA D. LASKER

The New Hawaiians

HAWAII AND ITS RACE PROBLEM, *by William Atherton Du Puy. U. S. Government Printing Office. 131 pp. Price $1.*

FULLY illustrated and beautifully printed, this astonishing government "document" starts out almost like a tourist circular, with accounts of the history, present condition, and scenic interests of the Hawaiian Islands. But these general chapters only furnish the setting for a discussion of the race situation in Hawaii and the unique experiment in self-government that has arisen from it. "Race prejudice," says the author, "is a mad, intense, and unreasoning thing, and arousing it where it does not exist is an act as malicious as introduction of the plague." The harmonious cooperation of the Occidental and Oriental groups that compose the population of the territory is described in detail. Their Americanization has been complete and inevitable, even though they have retained many cultural traits and tastes. There is practically no racial friction except when introduced from without. Intermarriage is gradually fusing the Japanese, Filipinos, Portuguese, Hawaiians, Chinese, Puerto Ricans, Koreans, and Anglo-Saxons into a single stock in no way inferior to the parent stocks, though dominated by the Euro-American culture. Contrary to an impression studiously diffused by enemies of Hawaiian self-government, the crime rate of the territory is not excessive, considering the social and occupational composition of the people.

The chief problem of the islands is that many years of prosperity and a school system too closely modelled on that of industrialized mainland states, have produced a discrepancy between the educational attainments of the Hawaiian-born and their vocational opportunities. This problem—which involves not only the introduction of new trades and industries but a gradual replacement of the plantation system with a farm economy more in keeping with western social ideals—is on the way of being intelligently worked out. But more than any other part of the United States, perhaps, Hawaii is dependent in its economic development on world conditions; and the task of absorbing a highly intelligent people in agricultural pursuits will not be an easy one.

Incidentally, this attractive little book shows one way in which departments of government might more frequently contribute supplementary reading for dull highschool courses in social studies.

BRUNO LASKER

Social Trends: Health, Population

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, *by Edgar Sydenstricker. Recent Social Trends Monographs. McGraw-Hill. 217 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

POPULATION TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES, *by Warren S. Thompson and P. K. Whelpton. Recent Social Trends Monographs. McGraw-Hill. 408 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*

IT WAS Raymond Pearl, I think, who, discussing the hereditary nature of longevity, used the simile of clocks: some people—the eight-day clocks—apparently draw from their forbears the capacity to live to a ripe old age; others, like the clocks that run only for a day or three days or five, die relatively young, though the circumstances of their lives may have been favorable. Anyone, of course, can be cut off by accident or undue infection before

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his "natural" span, just as the eight-day clock can be jolted out of its appointed rhythm.

In the monograph which amplifies and complements his chapter in the report of the Research Committee on Recent Social Trends, Mr. Sydenstricker accepts the evidence that longevity is hereditary. What he finds overpoweringly significant, however, is the importance of environment as a factor which can be controlled far better than we yet have done in the interests of making life happier and more vigorous, if not longer, and of preventing the many disabilities, illnesses and fatalities which clearly are due not to the individual's inherited powers but to the conditions under which he lives. He believes that what data we now possess assure us "that the prevention of that mortality and that ill health which are demonstrably due to unfavorable environment will not weaken the race." Our average length of life has been greatly increased in recent decades, due largely to changing attitudes and conditions which have resulted in a great decline in the deathrate of children and adults under the age of forty or fifty; so far there is no evidence that environmental changes have made life longer or surer for those past that age, and in spite of the lowering deathrate, longevity is not increasing. The author's clear and critical discussion of our facts on life and death constitute not only an invaluable source of reference but also encouraging proof of past efforts and stimulus to future ones.

Recent news that Manhattan's school enrolment had declined by 38,000 in the past five years illustrates concretely the current traced through the monograph by Warren S. Thompson and P. K. Whelpton. With a birthrate declining more rapidly than its deathrate, the United States is becoming an older people—fewer children, more elders—and is progressing more rapidly than population students would have dared to predict a few years ago to the status of a stationary population. They believe that our decline in population growth since 1923 may have been a factor contributing to the present economic depression and must be most seriously considered in economic and social planning for the future.

The most immediate practical consequences of slower population growth, they point out, will be those required by kinds of business that depend on increasing numbers of consumers for a growing market, such, for example, as real estate or agriculture. On the bright side is the possibility that with slower growth "communities will be forced to find something else than mere size to be proud of. . . . There is probably little hazard in predicting that the quality of living will secure greater attention than heretofore."

MARY ROSS

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

FREEDOM FOR MOTHERS, *by John O'Kelly Smith. Dorrance, 212 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

STATE compensation of motherhood, the single tax, "war and relative values."

FETAL, NEWBORN, AND MATERNAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY. *Report of the subcommittee on Factors and Causes of Fetal, Newborn, and Maternal Morbidity and Mortality. Hugo Ehrenfest, M.D., chairman. Appleton-Century. 486 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE most recent volume in the series of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

AS OTHERS SEE CHICAGO; Impressions of Visitors, 1673–1933, *compiled and edited by Bessie Louise Pierce, assisted by Joe L. Norris. University of Chicago Press. 540 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

JACQUES MARQUETTE, who came to the Chicago Portage by canoe in 1673, helped write this book. So did Harriet Martineau, Rudyard Kipling, Lady Duffus Hardy, William T. Stead, Paul Bourget, G. K. Chesterton, among many others. The book includes letters and journals of early residents, with brief biographical paragraphs. The result is a book of real flavor and human interest. It gives, too, the amazing story of how American cities "grew up" beyond the older seaboard in the crowded decades of The Century of Progress.

SAFER CITIES—*Published by National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. Price $1.*

A USEFUL pamphlet reproducing publications and data sheets submitted by some twenty cities which participated in the 1932 traffic safety contest conducted by the National Safety Council. That safety work brings results is proved by the fact that while motor-vehicle deaths decreased 9 percent in 1932 from the previous three-year average, the decrease in all cities reporting in the contest was 16 percent and in the twenty-one winning cities 27 percent.

RACES AND ETHNIC GROUPS IN AMERICAN LIFE, *by T. J. Woofter, Jr. Recent Social Trends Monographs. McGraw-Hill, 247 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

CHAPTERS on The Ethnic Pattern, on immigration, agriculture and urban occupations, health, education, social problems, race discrimination, intermarriage, assimilation of racial groups within this country, and constructive possibilities of racial adjustments bring to this monograph a wealth of well-ordered facts substantiating and enlarging the chapter on this subject contributed by the author to the report of the Committee on Recent Social Trends.

HEALTH STUDIES: HOME AND COMMUNITY, *by F. M. Gregg and Hugh Grant Rowell. World Book Company. 258 pp. Price 76 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

HEALTH STUDIES: PERSONAL HEALTH, *by F. M. Gregg and Hugh Grant Rowell. World Book Company. 314 pp. Price 84 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

THE POINT of view of the authors of these attractive illustrated texts is given in the preface affixed to each of them: "This is a book in which you are to do your own work." Each chapter is a specific study with problems to be worked out in the classroom or at home, relating the facts of science to practical living. "Whatever you get by your own action, by your observation and practice, means more to you than anything acquired by studying a book." The two volumes together present a course in health education which was tried successfully in actual classrooms before publication in book form.

PLANNING FOR THE SMALL AMERICAN CITY, *by Russell Van Nest Black, Public Administration Service, No. 32. 99 pp. Price $1.*

MUNICIPAL DEBT DEFAULTS, Their Prevention and Adjustment, *edited by Carl H. Chatters, Public Administration Service, No. 33. 55 pp. Price 50¢.*

BOTH of these publications are written to offer practical suggestions for solving pressing current problems. In the monograph on planning, Mr. Black deals primarily with the city of less than 50 thousand population, though many of the principles of administration and design which he discusses are applicable to larger cities. While outlining the technique for making a plan the author also shows the number of ways in which a plan may go wrong, and how to avoid unnecessary mistakes and misconceptions. The editor of this book is right when he intimates that this publication is especially timely now, for with the planning of industry and public works going forward on a national scale, unless municipalities put increasing emphasis on local planning, national planning can not hope to succeed.

The second publication is a report by the executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association in collaboration with A. M. Millhouse, Simeon E. Leland, Cushman McGee and C. E. Rightor. Pul lic officials must indeed take the lead in the solution of any equitable debt readjustment, but in doing so they should be mindful to weigh the cost of default in terms of money and morale against the social cost of curtailment of essential activities, involving life, health, property and education. To guide perplexed office-holders along these lines is the aim of this work. Those who are most pessimistic may perhaps take new heart in estimates herein given that of the gross municipal bonded indebtedness of $18,500,000,000 at the beginning of 1933, the relatively small amount of $1,200,000,000 of principal and interest, (including the large defaults of Detroit, Michigan, and the special districts of Cook County, Illinois) was in default in the summer of 1933.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Design for Nursing

To the Editor: I have read with considerable interest the article in September Midmonthly Survey by Anne Scott on the subject Design for Nursing. I have had years of intimate knowledge of nursing so believe that I am entitled to be considered acquainted with nurses and nursing. I regret that a publication with the reputation that has usually been accorded the Survey printed this article, because I find there are nurses who are reacting much the same as I react. If the content of this article is indicative of the value of the content of other articles in the Survey one can but question the worth of any article found in the Survey and so hesitate to recommend it to prospective readers.

Cleveland, Ohio V. Lota Lorimer, R. N.

To the Editor: In reply to Miss Lorimer's letter, I would like to say that I am in the dark as to why she objects to the publication of Design for Nursing. It is a true account of a club conversation. Is it too truthful to be borne or does Miss Lorimer resent the intrusion of the general public at the moment of a professional crisis?

It is my honest belief as a nurse that if we do not let the general public into our complete confidence now, we will lose their support forever. Who are better fitted to help us out of our dilemma than the intelligent, alert club women of America?

Or perhaps Miss Lorimer feels that the ladies belittled our personal service and skill by reducing them to dollars and cents. My only answer is that this is rather a typical attitude among my non-nurse friends today and I think we nurses must face it. People are a little tired of hearing about the sacrifices nurses make; they would like to see us a little more intelligent in the handling of our own problems. Anne Scott

Young People Under the Codes

To the Editor: The figures given by Margaret H. Hogg in the August Survey Midmonthly show that unemployment is greatest among persons under the age of 25, even greater than among those over 65. Formerly these young people had considerable choice. They could enter unskilled labor, where their health and strength would be exploited for the highest immediate returns. If social prestige was considered of greater value than money, they could enter white-collar jobs. Here they might find better opportunities for advancement, but often the exploitation in blind-alley jobs was greater than in common labor. Or if ambitious they might enter some form of apprenticeship or select a position where the major part of the compensation consisted of instruction and the opportunity to advance to higher positions.

Today, under the codes, this last opportunity has been closed. While some forms of apprenticeship may continue on a small scale, as for example the preparation of college graduates for positions as salesmen, in general the codes have abolished apprenticeship. In the electrical manufacturers' code for example the minimum wage is 40 cents per hour, with certain exceptions that are not likely to be available for apprentices. Can anyone imagine that an ordinary employer will pay 40 cents per hour to a totally inexperienced beginner, and at the same time offer him the opportunities of apprenticeship at considerable cost to himself? He certainly will not. At the hearings on this code, the claim was made that there were enough experienced men so no learners were needed. But the one who made this claim did not say what was to be done with the young people who were to be deprived of the chance to learn. The codes close these opportunities, and to a greater extent than ever destine the young people to exploitation, or if they do not find a job on which their youth can be exploited, to unemployment.

I have suggested the following clause to the National Recovery Administration. It is not perfect, and if anyone has a better suggestion I would like to support it instead. But it does seem that, if there is any organization interested in getting a fair deal for the young people, it should insist that some provision should be made for them. They should either adopt this clause or a better one:

"The provisions of minimum age and wage shall not apply to any person taking a combined course of study and practice which is intended primarily as a preparation for positions paying $50 per week or more, whether the course is under the control of a school, or an employer, or under joint control. If the public officials having general charge of vocational education in the community in which the industry is located determine that the course is not suitable preparation for positions paying $50 per week, or if the employer refuses to permit access to the public officials to all desired data about the course, no exemptions from minimum age or wage shall be permitted."

Worcester, Mass. A. W. Forbes

Can Wets and Drys Agree?

To the Editor: Professor Henderson in the October Midmonthly cannot resist Christopher Morley's remark about how much greater for Plymouth Rock to land on the Puritans than vice versa. The Puritans did not land on Plymouth Rock. A prosaic fact. And what is the connection between the Rock landing on the Puritan who was not there, and a physiological discussion? Perhaps a rock descending on Dr. Emerson would meet the demands of logic and fact! The trouble with some of us is we see people getting drunk on beer and it takes a powerful lot of arguing to convince us that we don't. Frankie G. Merson

Instructor in Social Science, Keuka College

New School for Workers

To the Editor: On October 16 a new experiment in workers education was launched in High Point, N. C., center of southern labor activity. The Carolina School for Workers is the name of this new educational project whose object is the development of native leadership among industrial and rural workers, which is so greatly needed at this time. Courses and discussion groups will be offered in economics, labor history, trade union tactics, social psychology and kindred subjects. The curriculum will be expanded as rapidly as possible to offer a wider range of subjects and activities. The ultimate aim of the school will be to develop a labor culture which will lead to the establishment of a cooperative society. The method of study and general procedure will be along the lines of the Highlander Folk School in Tennessee. Of course, we are greatly in need of the liberal magazines, newspapers, and books on the above-mentioned subjects. Any contributions may be sent direct to the undersigned.

Alton Lawrence, Jack Fies, Lawrence Hogan, Directors

High Point, N. C.

Appraisal

To the Editor: In your arresting comment on the work of the Survey Associates, you referred to "shuttles of information, experience and appraisal." This word "appraisal" caught my attention and I hope that you will expand the idea which it signifies.

We do not distinguish clearly enough between measurement and appraisal. There is something fascinating about the definiteness of figures, even when they mean relatively little. Hence, to many of us, both professional workers and laymen, a statistical report seems to measure something and we rest too confidently upon an array of digits as though these represented stability. The "rubber dollar" is demonstrated in the budgets of social institutions; $50,000 spent by one institution may equate with very important changes in persons, whereas the same amount spent by another institution may result in trivial adjustments.

We measure where the factors are significant and not merely definite. Take membership, for example: this is about as universally used as any one factor. But membership is a measure, if at all, of opportunity, not of results.

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Appraisal might be generally used to indicate a comparison between a group of factors taken as an integrated whole and a similar group of factors also taken as a whole. The appraiser would then be able to judge the relative significance of the stated factors. In social institutions, we may have to edge away from too great dependence on the precise — at least until we know more about what these apparently definite factors mean.

Just now when budgets force their way into the center of attention almost to the exclusion of other factors, the results which the expenditure of a given sum of money produce are arrived at chiefly by appraisal and are of vast importance.

President, George Williams College, Chicago EDWARD C. JENKINS

Basic Elements of Rural Life

TO THE EDITOR: Miss Paton's retort to the "7 points" in the July Midmonthly Survey seems to be based on the notion that I had set up a straw man for college students who are concerned with rural life. My only intention in submitting the article to the Survey Associates was to try to inform thinking readers of the deliberations of approximately three hundred students who had conducted their own conference at Bethany College the preceding October. It avails nothing to argue the question of which is worse, to be unemployed in the city or to be underpaid on the farm. Likewise, it is futile to argue rather than to discuss the question of whether the level of living of the city's unemployed is lower or higher than that of the open country's underpaid. Since the July Midmonthly came out, I have had the opportunity of working with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and I am convinced that both of these levels are much lower than they should be. I pass, therefore, to the larger aspects of the whole issue.

In August 1933 rural-minded students from a score or more of our leading colleges met in another four-day conference session at East Radford, Virginia, to re-discuss the basic elements of rural life in relation to national life. They reiterated their emphasis on points like the "7" referred to above and asked seriously, "Why have we in college been taught to see everything wrong and little or nothing right with rural life—the farm, the home town, and the rural communities? There are good points—desirable things—about farm life as well as city life; and we propose to help thinking students see them."

Furthermore, during the time intervening between the two Conferences I visited about thirty-five colleges and universities in which I reported to ten thousand students in assembly groups and classes the findings of the former Conference, namely, the "7 points" and asked for reactions to them. The only outstanding adverse response came from a mature student who rose to inquire emphatically, "Now what are you going to do about the price of eggs for the farmer? You know he is getting only ten cents a dozen, don't you?"

Seemingly, to me, serious-minded college students of rural life are appreciating, as never before, at least in their generation, that country life has some things which are worth saving.

E. L. KIRKPATRICK

Rural Relief Advisor, FERA, Washington, D. C.

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

Cause for Thanksgiving

IT'S still "tentative" and "confidential" and "not for publication" and all that, but from the counsel chamber of the program committee of the National Conference of Social Work The Survey's long-eared little bird has brought the glad word of a forthright tackling of the job of simplifying the program for the Kansas City meeting, the dates of which, by the way are May 20–26. Mass meals, says the little bird, are practically out, with no luncheons scheduled except on Wednesday, and no dinners except on Thursday. The program committee itself will take responsibility for the 9 A.M. meetings which will be limited to three daily, each with a different approach to the same general topic. Division chairmen will apparently be responsible for only three meetings during the week instead of the usual five. The afternoons remain the happy hunting-ground of the associate and special groups, but even they, recalling the breathlessness of Philadelphia and Detroit, are showing an inclination to cut down their output of meetings.

NEWCOMER to the staff of the FERA in Washington is Howard B. Myers of Chicago, since 1929 chief of the division of research and statistics of the Illinois Department of Labor. He will act as assistant to Corrington Gill who heads the FERA's statistical department. Mr. Myers, or Dr. Myers as his PhD. from Chicago University entitles him to be called, helped organize the Illinois Relief Commission and to set up its statistical department.

CHANGES in the personnel of the FERA bring T. J. Edmonds of Des Moines and Howard O. Hunter of Grand Rapids to its field staff and occasion some rearrangement of territory. Mr. Edmonds, loaned by the Iowa Tuberculosis Association, succeeds Sherrard Ewing, resigned, in the territory including Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, and the two Dakotas. Mr. Hunter, long identified with community-chest work, will cover Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia. He succeeds Rowland Haines who has been detailed to special assignments first with the Nebraska relief administration.

RICHARD L. CAREY of Philadelphia, in charge of the international secretariat of the Society of Friends, died recently in Berlin.

THE flag over the great bronze doors of the Russell Sage Foundation building in New York was at half mast the other day and more than one passerby felt a twinge of apprehension. One of the trustees? One of the staff? Some pretty important people belonged behind those impressive doors. But it was neither trustee nor social expert whose passing was marked by the half-masted flag. It was another valued worker, Amelia Taylor, for sixteen years the cleaning woman on the tenth floor.

EMIL G. STEGER has resigned from the directorship of the St. Louis Citizens Committee on Relief and Employment to devote full time to the Community Fund and Council and to United Relief, Inc. Peter Kasius, general manager of the Provident Association, replaces him. Harry Wallace, chairman of last year's Committee of 600, replaces Robert L. Lund as chairman of the CCRE.

To her already notable collection of honors, foreign and domestic, Clara D. Noyes, national director of the Red Cross nursing service, has added La Medaille de Reconnaissance Française, conferred on her last summer by the French government when she, as chairman of the American Nurses' Memorial Committee, visited the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing in Bordeaux. The International Council of Nurses, the meeting of which took Miss Noyes to France, will hold its next Congress in 1937 in England.

AND speaking of honors to our favorite nurses, Dean Annie D. Goodrich of the Yale School of Nursing, who already holds the Medaille d'Hygiène Publique of the French Government, has received a silver medal from the same source in recognition of her service to public health.

The Scouts Move In

THE long-cherished hope of the Boy Scouts of America for an adequate and appropriate country headquarters for their training courses was realized with the recent dedication of the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation at Mendham, N. J. The estate of some 480 acres, fully improved, was the gift, with a fund for its maintenance, of the late Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff as a memorial to her son who was president of the Boy Scouts at the time of his death two years ago. The property is admirably adapted to Scout purposes including as it does hills and fields, woodland pierced with winding trails, water courses, fine buildings and a sixteen acre lake. The Reservation will house the Training School for Professional Leaders and will be the center for all sorts of projects for training volunteers and developing new Scout techniques. At the dedication ceremonies John M. Schiff, son of Mortimer L. Schiff, presented the keys to the property to Walter W. Head, president of Boy Scouts. The dedication address was made by Dr. John H. Finley of The New York Times.

MARY P. WHEELER, formerly New Jersey ERA Relief Service Department manager, has gone to Florida to head up a similar department under Marcus Fagg, state director.

THE National Federation of Settlements, thanks to the hospitality of Christodora House, has a new address, 147 Avenue B, New York. The music division remains for the present at the old address, 101 West 58 Street.

HYMAN KAPLAN of the San Francisco Federation of Jewish Charities has been made head of the new family-relief division of the reorganized local relief administration, now under public auspices.

THE National Society for the Prevention of Blindness has stepped up Eleanor P. Brown from the position of secretary to that of associate director. Regina E. Schneider becomes secretary. Miss Brown will have administrative charge of the training, placement and supervision of medical social workers in eye clinics and hospitals.

MARY M. DEWSON, former president of the Consumers' League of New York, has been appointed director of the Women's Division of the National Democratic Committee.

ALTHOUGH well on the way to recovery from an illness of last spring Helen Kempton has put health first and has resigned from the faculty of the New York School of Social Work with which she has been associated for ten years.

BURIED away in recent news from Washington was the gratifying word of the appointment by Secretary Roper of Eugene Kinckle Jones as economic adviser on Negro affairs in the Department of Commerce. It is good news too to hear that this new work will not necessitate Mr. Jones' withdrawal from the National Urban League of which he has been executive secretary for twenty-three years.

SAMUEL LEVINE, director of the Jewish Centers Association, Detroit, has been appointed headworker at Bronx House, New York, succeeding Mary Caplan. Bronx House was founded in 1911 by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau who still maintain an active interest in its affairs.

ELSIE H. LAWRENCE of the staff of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, and identified with the development of the ten-year program of child welfare in that state, died suddenly last month while on duty with the Montgomery County ERB.

How Bright Is a Reader?

"THE mistake was mine, but it got by you too," gently chides Bart Andress. "In my article (see The Silent Partner Speaks Up, The Survey, October, Page 341) I say under the first question '. . . the theory of gradual transition of tested services from public to private auspices.' I meant 'from private to public,' but alliteration twisted my typewriter. A correction isn't important for of course Survey readers are so bright that they would know exactly what I meant even if I did say the opposite."

MARGARET WOLL has been borrowed for several months from the St. Paul United Charities to do field work for the Family Welfare Association of America. Alvin Guyler, formerly with the FWAA, is now on the field staff of the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board.

WITH the governor's promise of complete freedom from political interference and with a board picked for its capacity and not its politics, Ruth W. Atkinson has accepted the appointment of commissioner of the State Board of Public Welfare of Florida. Mrs. Atkinson has been active in social work in her state ever since war times. She was director of the Tampa Welfare League and Community Chest for several years, is a past-president of the Florida State Conference and has served on many committees of national organizations. Most recently she has been associate director in charge

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of social service of the Florida Emergency Relief Administration. She proposes, she says, "to make a special effort to integrate the permanent work with the emergency relief and develop a program that will be sound for the future."

WHETHER by heredity or environment the second generation of the Lawes family seems to be taking to crime. Crystal Lawes, daughter of the famous warden of Sing Sing Prison, is at the New York School of Social Work this winter polishing off the special studies begun at the University of Vermont and later at Sing Sing where she worked in the classification clinic and in connection with parole.

FROM Detroit comes word that Welfare Superintendent John F. Ballenger has been advanced to the post of welfare administrator for all of Wayne County where he will be responsible for the allocation of some $15 million a month of federal and state relief funds among the nine cities, including Detroit, and eighteen townships in the county.

THE New York TERA has established a state-wide Transient Bureau with Walter Kruesi in charge. Lena Parrott is chief case-work advisor. The Bureau will be financed entirely by federal funds.

THE trend of Jewish population from Manhattan to Brooklyn with the resulting overload on Brooklyn social agencies was the determining factor in the recent merger of the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Brooklyn and the Jewish Board of Guardians of New York. The name of the latter is retained, and John Slawson of the Board remains as executive director. Additions to the staff made necessary by the reorganized program include: Dr. Evelyn Alpern and Herbert Aptekar of Philadelphia, Rose Brisken of Cincinnati, Rae Carp of Detroit, Grace Grossman of Cleveland, and, from in and about New York, Celia Benney, Joseph Galkin, Edith Hollander, Celia Levine, Deborah Rosenblum, Samuel Sibulkin, Abraham Simon, Sylvia Stanton and Fanny Weiser.

THE New York AICP reports that beans were OUT in the dietary of their fresh-air camps the past summer. So many of the children had been subsisting for months on grocery orders that they couldn't—and wouldn't—look a bean in the face.

IN the death, in early October, of Helen B. Patterson, the younger social workers of Pennsylvania lost a bright hope and the children of Erie, where Mrs. Patterson was head of the Juvenile Detention Home, a friend to whose g y understanding they could appeal for comfort and advice. Coming from the family-welfare field, Mrs. Patterson took over the management of the Home at its lowest ebb, abolished the punishment philosophy of her predecessor and, with deft application of the art of helping people out of trouble, made herself a beloved champion of battered children and the Home an exponent of modern child-caring methods.

IN its October issue Opportunity, the Journal of Negro Life, "commends to social-work executives throughout the nation" the experience of the Minneapolis Family Welfare Association in the steps, initiated by Joanna C. Colcord and furthered by Pearl C. Salsberry, which have now led to the promotion of Andre McCullough, a colored worker, to the full title of district secretary in a district where committee, staff, students in training and clients are all white. Mrs. McCullough, a graduate of the University of Nebraska, joined the staff of the Association in 1926, and has been for two years acting secretary of her district.

ONE of our Washington scouts tells us that there was a great scurrying around in Harry Hopkins' office one day recently when someone called for the correspondence relative to the New York TERA camp for unemployed women, one of Mrs. Roosevelt's pet projects. The files were combed in vain until they got down to the V's, and there, believe it or not, was the missing folder, filed under Virgin Islands.

Distinguished Guests

AMERICAN social workers will have the opportunity this winter to confer with a number of their German colleagues who have made distinguished professional contributions in their homeland and whose reputations have long preceded them to this country. Dr. Hertha Kraus, recently director of public welfare in Cologne, is here as the guest of the Family Welfare Association of America, 130 East 22 Street, New York, and of the Russell Sage Foundation. Dr. Frieda Wünderlich, formerly associated with the University of Berlin and an authority on social insurance, is with the "German University in Exile" at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12 Street, New York. Dr. Käthe Radke, who spent the summer in England as the guest of the British Federation of Settlements, is now here, the guest of the National Federation of Settlements, 147 Avenue B, New York. She was associated with Dr. Kraus in the Cologne Department of Public Welfare as supervisor of neighborhood and community activities, her special contribution being the development of community programs in the new housing areas of the city.

All three visitors may be reached at the addresses given. They are available for conferences and lectures on non-political subjects.

THAT doughty collector of degrees, Alfred E. Smith, former governor of New York, has a new one, LL.D., *honoris causa*, of the University of the State of New York. His first degree, as he will tell you himself, was FFM, Fulton Fish Market. The last, till this one, was Harvard's LL.D. James Byrne, New York attorney, has been elected chancellor of the University, succeeding the late Chester S. Lord.

VIVIAN DRENCKHAHN, one of last year's National Tuberculosis Association scholars at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now with the Buffalo Tuberculosis Association as consultant in health teaching. This association recently had a windfall in the form of a check for $4500 from The Coterie, a local women's club, the most of which it will use to establish a model child-health library.

"WASHINGTON'S trail-blazer in social work has submitted his resignation," writes Ray H. Everett, from the national capital. "I feel confident that Walter S. Ufford's good companions throughout the country—all of whom of course read The Survey—will share the hope of his associates here that his retirement from active duty will not mean the loss of his guidance and inspiration in the field he has honored by his work for so many years." To which The Survey adds its heartiest "Hear, hear." The story of Mr. Ufford's twenty-five years in Washington is really the history of modern social work in that city. He inaugurated the health program in the District schools, helped organize child-welfare agencies, the Children's Council, the Council of Social Agencies and the Community Chest, and participated in every movement to broaden and strengthen the scope of social work. His resignation as general secretary of the Associated Charities will be effective on March 1, 1934, at the completion of his quarter century in the capital.

FENIMORE D. BEAGLE, for nearly forty years a member of the staff of the New York State Department of Health, lately in the capacity of secretary, died recently.

RAYMOND W. HOUSTON, who for three years has been at the right hand of William H. Matthews in the Emergency Work Bureau of the New York Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, is now with the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association in charge of certain of the settlement activities.

ELWOOD STREET has a new quirk for his class in social-work administration at George Washington University. The class has transformed itself, for discussion purposes, into the board of a social agency and at each weekly meeting goes to the mat on matters of policy, personnel, procedure and so on.

Many New Officers

NATIONAL Conference of Catholic Charities: *President*, Very Rev. Msgr. R. Marcellus Wagner, Cincinnati; *vice-presidents*, Mary Duffy, Newark, N. J.; James Fitzgerald, Detroit; Dr. Francis E. Fronczak, Buffalo; William Harahan, Richmond, and the Rev. Edwin L. Leonard, Baltimore.

Indiana State Conference of Social Work: *President*, Mrs. Edmund Burke Ball, Muncie; *vice-president*, Joseph A. Andrew, Lafayette; Louise S. Swain, Pendleton; Frank J. Sheehan, Gary; Dr. Hazel I. Hansford, Madison; *treasurer*, William A. Hacker, Indianapolis; *secretary*, William H. Book; assistant, Laura Greely, both of Indianapolis.

American Prison Association: *President*, Calvin Derrick, New Jersey; *vice-presidents*, Stanley P. Ashe, Pennsylvania; Dr. B. C. Branham, New York; R. E. Davis, Utah; Florence Monahan, Illinois; and Harold E. Donnell, Maryland. E. R. Cass of New York continues as *general secretary*. The National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, which met under the wing of the prison congress, elected J. T. Fulton of Minnesota as *president*.

Ohio Welfare Conference: *President*, Judge Henry J. Robison, Ravenna; *vice-presidents*, Perry P. Denune, Columbus, and Anna Budd Ware, Cincinnati; *treasurer*, H. H. Shirer, Columbus; *acting secretary*, Perry P. Denune.

Wisconsin Conference of Social Work: *President*, Judge A. H. Reid, Wausau.

American Public Health Association: *President*, Dr. Haven Emerson, New York; *president elect*, Dr. E. L. Bishop, Knoxville, Tenn., *treasurer*, Dr. Louis I. Dublin; *chairman of the board*, Dr. Thomas Parran, Albany, N. Y.

Alumni Association, Graduate School of Sociology and Social Service, Fordham University: *President*, Thomas E. Connolly, Flushing N. Y.; *vice-president*, Mary Prial, Brooklyn; *treasurer*, Elizabeth McHugh, New York; *secretary*, Frances Culliton, Yonkers.

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